The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4941. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 28, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Napoleon Counseled to Enforce the Treaty of Prague.

DEATH OF EX-KING OTHO OF GREECE

An American Vessel Libelled for Violation of an International Treaty.

Conviction of a Fenian Prisoner in County Kerry.

AUSTRIA.

Napoleon Urged to Enforce the Treaty of Prague.

VIENNA, Saturday, July 27—2 P. M.

The official *Journal* of this city says that it is the right and interest of the Emperor NAPOLEON to enforce the treaty of Prague.

The same paper also says that the Czar of Russia has sent to King WILLIAM, of Prussia, a note to the foregoing effect.

Arrival of the Sultan.

VIENNA, Saturday, July 27—2 P. M.

The Sultan of Turkey has arrived here from England, and is now the guest of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH.

BAVARIA.

Death of Ex-King Otho, of Greece.

LONDON, Saturday, July 27—2 P. M.

Dispatches have been received from Munich stating that Ex-King OTHO, of Greece, is dead. He died of the measles.

JAPAN.

Seizure of an American Ship for Infraction of an International Treaty.

LONDON, Saturday, July 27—Evening.

Late Japanese advices, received here *via* Hong Kong, report that the American ship *Anna Kimball*, Capt. WILLIAMS, had arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, with a cargo of rice, which, it was alleged, she had taken from a port of China which had not been open to foreign trade by any treaty stipulations.

The facts having been reported to the commander of the United States squadron in those waters, she was by his orders seized and heavily libelled for infraction of the treaty made between the Chinese Government and the United States.

IRELAND.

The Fenian Prisoners.

LONDON, Saturday, July 27.

The names of the persons who were recently arrested at Cork on suspicion of being Fenians, are CALLAGAN, GRIFFIN and GOULDORG.

REILLY, who has been on trial for some time, charged with complicity in the recent outbreak in Kerry, has been found guilty of high treason.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Saturday, July 27—Noon.

Consols for money, 94.

United States Five-twenty Bonds....72¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares....76¾
Erie Railway Shares....48¾
Atlantic and Great Western Railway Consolidated Bonds....23

LONDON, Saturday, July 27—2 P. M.

Consols for money 93⅞.

U. S. Five-Twenties....72¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares....76¾
Erie Railway Shares....48
Atlantic and Great Western Railway Consolidated Bonds....23

FRANKFORT, Saturday, July 27—2 P. M.

United States Five-Twenties for the issue of 1862....76⅞

LONDON, Saturday, July 27—3 P. M.

Consols closed steady, at 93⅞ for money.

The latest quotations for American securities this afternoon show a decline in Five-Twenty Bonds and Erie Shares of ⅛ ₩ cent. since the 2 P. M. report. The following are the closing rates:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds....72⅝
Illinois Central Railway Shares....76¾
Erie Railway Shares....47⅞

FRANKFORT, Saturday, July 27—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at a decline of ⅛ ₩ cent., and were last quoted at 76⅝ for the issue of 1862.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 27—Noon.

COTTON firm; estimated sales to-day 12,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 10¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅞d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn—35s. 9d. for new. Wheat—13s. 11d. for White California. Oats, 4s. Barley, 5s. Peas, 41s.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 49s. 6d.; Cheese, 54s.; Pork, 73s.; Beef, 140s.; Bacon, 42s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Pot ashes, 31s.; Resin, 7s. for common and 12s. for fine; Spirits Turpentine, 31s.; Petroleum, 9d. for Spirits, and 1s. 4½d. for refined; Tallow, 44s. 9d.; Cloverseed, 41s.

LONDON, Saturday, July 27—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d. Scotch Pig, Iron, 53s. Linseed Cakes, £9 10s. Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £41 4s. Whale Oil, £32. Sperm Oil, £120.

Petroleum closed at Antwerp last evening, at 43 francs for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 27—2 P. M.

The Cotton market is firm, but closes with a less active feeling. The sales to-day do not exceed 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 10¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅞d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 35s. 9d. for new; Wheat, 13s. 11d. for White California; Oats, 4s.; Barley, 5s.; Peas, 41s.

PROVISIONS—Lard has advanced to 49s. 9d. Cheese, 54s. Pork, 73s. Beef, 140s. Bacon has advanced to 42s. 9d.

PRODUCE—Pot Ashes, 31s.. Resin—Common, 7s.; Fine has advanced to 15s. Spirits Turpentine, 31s. Petroleum—Spirits, 9d.; Refined, 1s. 4½d. Tallow declined to 44s. 6d. Cloverseed, 41s.

LONDON, Saturday, July 27—2 P. M.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d.; Scotch Pig Iron, 53s.; Linseed Cakes, £9 10s.; Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d.; Linseed Oil, £41 4s.; Whale Oil, £32; Sperm Oil, £120.

Attempted Highway Robbery in Boston—The Culprit Arrested.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 27.

CHARLES W. ANDREWS, doing business at No. 99 Union-street, retired to his lodging-room, over the store, last night, with $14,000 in greenbacks in his pocket. While entering the room he was struck with a billy over his head, but grappled his assailant, and with the aid of an officer arrested him. He proved to be a sporting man named ROBERT DUNLAP, and was held in $5,000 bail for trial.

The Committee of the City Council, to whom the subject was referred, have reported against opening the Public Library on Sunday.

TRIAL OF SURRATT.

New Rules Regarding Spectators—Decision on the Admissibility of Evidence—The Evidence All In and Argument Commenced.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 27.

The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge FISHER presiding.

The crowd of spectators within the bar has of late been so great as to seriously inconvenience the movements of the officers of the Court in the performance of their duties. The presence of so large a crowd, too, has prevented, to some extent, a free flow of air throughout the room, and this has been a source of great annoyance. Judge Fisher accordingly this morning decided to limit the number of spectators within the bar, and he had directed most of the old tickets to be withdrawn, and will on Monday issue a different style of ticket. After the opening of the Court Judge Fisher read an announcement to the above effect. He also announced that during the arguments he wanted no signs of approbation or disapprobation at anything that might be said. The Marshal would have his force properly placed and would remove from the Court-room any one giving any sign of approbation or disapprobation.

Mr. Bradley said he was sorry to inform the Court that some witnesses as to Dr. Bissell's character were on the way, but had not yet arrived here. He did not know what sort of application to make for a further indulgence, but he hoped the Court would exercise such discretionary power as to enable the defence to have the benefit of this testimony. It was essential, not only to the case itself, but also to the character of the witness, who had been so terribly assailed, as it could be shown that Dr. Bissell's character was not one that could be easily impeached. There was also a witness on the way who would testify to Dr. Bissell's presence in Elmira on April 14.

Mr. Carrington said he understood that the case was to be held open only until this morning, and he hoped the agreement would be enforced.

Mr. Bradley said nine witnesses were on the way from New-York, and others from Owego and other places, and some of these gentlemen were of the highest respectability. Mr. Pierrpont said that it was understood yesterday that the case was to be kept open only to allow witnesses to be examined as to character. He doubted whether this was a matter of much importance, as the whole question at last was, whether the jury would believe the witnesses under oath, not whether a witness' neighbors would believe him under oath.

Mr. Carrington thought it would be an undue exercise of judicial discretion to allow the case to be reopened for this purpose. The prosecution have witnesses now in attendance against Dr. Bissell's character, but they could not ask to have the case reopened. Judge Fisher said he had been disposed to be indulgent, and if he had not been indulgent the case would have been over before this. The other day it was proposed to close the case, and there was then only a misunderstanding as to the speeches, and he could not, therefore, see that there would be any prejudice to the case, if it was now closed, and if there were no further witnesses in attendance, he would close the case so far as the evidence was concerned.

Judge Fisher then proceeded to deliver his opinion upon the motion argued yesterday to strike out certain testimony. The items of evidence relative to the attack upon the Vice-President and upon Secretary Seward he would leave stand, because they were all parts of the same transaction and the same scheme. As to the evidence about Jacob Thompson, he would strike it out, because he could not see that it was connected with the prisoner. As to the item of evidence relative to the shooting of Union soldiers escaping from rebel prisons, he would permit it to stand, because it was evidence showing a concerted plan of action not only to kill President Lincoln, but it was a plot against the United States Government, and it would show the malice of the accused to the Government. The evidence in relation to telegraph communication between Washington and Elmira, and the evidence in relation to trains between Washington and New-York was ruled out because it was not properly connected, and because it was not evidence in rebuttal of anything that had been offered for the defence. The Duell letter was ruled out because it was admitted by the prosecution that it had not been connected with the prisoner. Mr. Bradley noted an exception to the ruling of the Court, admitting certain items of evidence. After some conversation in relation to the signing of the exceptions by the Court, Judge Fisher said the counsel should now proceed with their argument to the jury.

Mr. Merrick asked the Court to rule upon the question submitted by him relative to the speeches, and whether if the defence declined to speak, one speech by the prosecution would not close the case.

Mr. Pierrepont said this was no ordinary case, and he intended that no restriction should be placed upon counsel in addressing the jury.

Judge Fisher said this was one of the most voluminous cases, and even if the defence did not wish to address the jury, he thought he could not restrict the prosecution to but one speech.

Mr. Carrington contended that this case was one of too much magnitude to be permitted to be thrown upon the Court and jury without argument.

Mr. Bradley submitted that if the prosecution proposed to divide the labor, the defence should be advised of that division in justice to the prisoner. He would suggest therefore, that the prosecution officers make their speeches first, and let the defence reply, and then one or or both of the counsel for the prosecution could reply. He did not know what arrangement had been made, but he believed the prosecuting attorney had always closed the case, except in one instance—in the Gardner case.

Mr. Carrington said he had given way to the other counsel in the Vandermeeken case, and he received a severe excoriation for it from Mr. Carlisle.

Mr. Bradley said he deserved the excoriation, and would always deserve it if he resigned his rights as prosecuting attorney to his associate counsel.

Mr. Pierrepont contended that the defence had no right to close in any case. It was a matter for the discretion of the Court. He had been asked to close the case by the District Attorney, and he had agreed to do so, and would now speak, unless the Court said he could not do so, in the event of the defence declining to speak.

Judge Fisher said it was best to proceed in the usual way, and directed the prosecution to proceed with the argument to the jury.

Mr. Carrington, District Attorney, opened the argument, and after a few preliminary remarks, he said he was not surprised that the counsel for the prisoner had offered to submit the case, because their only hope was that in the jury groping through the mass of testimony they might find some reasonable doubts as to the guilt of the prisoner, which doubts would all be dispelled by an analysis of the case. He explained to the jury that it was not customary for the District Attorney to yield the close of the argument to his associate counsel; but he referred to precedents to show that it had sometimes been done, and he had therefore yielded the place of honor to Mr. Pierrepont, who had been employed by the Government to assist in this case. In arguing this case he would endeavor to treat the prisoner in a spirit of fairness; but he would speak of this murderer, traitor and assassin as he deserves, and would also refer in proper terms to the rebel spy who came to defend him on the witness stand. He could not look upon this murderer and assassin as a representative man of the South; and if it was attempted to make him appear such a representative, he hoped the jury would spurn it, for Southern men did not desire assassination. He spoke to a jury of Southern men, but what Southern man would shield the murderer or the assassin? What honorable Confederate officer or soldier has taken that stand to shield this assassin from the consequences of his crime. A spy thrust from MORGAN's band of guerrillas or robbers alone comes here to shield this man by testifying in his favor. An honest jury of Confederate soldiers would, after hearing this evidence, hang this wretch as high as old JOHN BROWN, or Haman. Upon this point all honorable men can agree. The murderer or assassin of any man is a criminal, who deserves the anathemas and indignation of every man who has a heart to love or a soul to feel for the honor of his country. Who are the men who sympathize with this prisoner and his horrid crime? The original Secessionists who filled the land with widows and orphans, and the men who stirred up strife, but whose coward hearts prevented them from boldly avowing their sentiments: and he hoped the jury would wipe this damning stain from the escutcheon of the country. This is a solemn scene; the jury have before them a dying man, who has forfeited his life by his crimes. You, gentlemen of the jury, have sworn to decide this case according to the law and the evidence, with an appeal to your conscience and your God. It is a matter of congratulation that a jury has been selected acceptable to both parties—a jury with whom any man could intrust his life. This case is to be decided according to the law and the evidence, and this law is to be taken as laid down by the honorable Judge, and you are to look to him executively for the law. From the Judge the law must be taken, and the juror who departs from the law as laid down by the Judge commits the Heaven-daring crime of perjury. The province of the Judge is to ascertain whether the law and the evidence justify a verdict of the guilt of the prisoner. He (Mr. Carrington) would undertake to show that every fact essential to the guilt of the prisoner has been established, and that every link in the chain has been forged by honest links to bind the prisoner at the bar to the body of the atrocious murder. Every privilege has been accorded to the prisoner. He has a jury selected mutually, and he has been zealously defended by counsel of ability. Mr. Carrington said that before proceeding to notice the facts in this case, he hoped he would be excused for a few preliminary remarks, and he pictured at length the scenes immediately following the collapse of the Confederacy and preceding the assassination. He paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of Mr. Lincoln, and said his name would ever be remembered with affection and devotion. The circumstances of Mr. Lincoln's visit to the theatre were then detailed, and his death was pictured at length. Mr. Carrington then asked, Where are the woman and the men who perpetrated this great crime? He did not ask who fired the first shot, but where are the men who concocted this infernal crime? The Satan of this conspiracy has gone to hell, there to atone in eternal fires his infernal crime; but the Beelzebub of this infernal conspiracy still lives, and in John H. Surratt you see him! False to his country while professing allegiance to its laws—false to his Government, not like one of the misguided Southern men shouldering a musket and going gallantly into the fight—false to the mother who bore him, and deserting her in her hour of peril and trial, false to every principle of honor and patriotism, he sought security in flight on the plains of Italy and on the sands of Egypt; but the avenger of blood pursued and John H. Surratt is now here to answer for his crimes. This conspiracy might have been an infant at first but it assumed the proportions of a giant. It was one great artificial person animated by the same spirit and moving toward the same end, and the act of one member was the act of all, and by the law of nations and the law of God every man connected with it is guilty of this great crime, which thrilled the great heart of Christendom. Mr. Carrington then said he would now show that the legal consequences of the facts which he assumed to be proven in this case is the guilt of the prisoner at the bar, and second, to satisfy the jury that the facts he assumed in his argument are proven beyond all reasonable and rational doubt; and if he succeeds in maintaining the propositions he would be entitled to a verdict of conviction. For the Court he would submit the following propositions of law:

First—If the jury believe from the whole evidence that Abraham Lincoln received a wound from a pistol fired by John Wilkes Booth in the City of Washington, about the time named in the indictment, which resulted in his death, in pursuance of a conspiracy to murder or assassinate said Lincoln, of which conspiracy the prisoner was a member, and that the prisoner was at the place and performed the part assigned him toward the execution of the common design, they should find him guilty as indicted—no matter what distance may have separated the conspirators or how far apart they may have been at the time the wound was inflicted as aforesaid.

Second—If the jury believe that the object of said conspiracy was to abduct the said Lincoln, the President of the United States, with a general resolution on the part of the conspirators to resist all who might oppose them in the execution of the common, and that while engaged in said unlawful conspiracy one of the conspirators, without the knowledge and contrary to the wishes of the other conspirators and the original plan and purpose of said conspiracy, killed the President as aforesaid, the jury should find the prisoner guilty as indicted.

Third—If the jury believe from the evidence that at the time President Lincoln was killed, as aforesaid, the prisoner was either actively or constructively present, encouraging, aiding, abetting and maintaining the principal murderer, they should find him guilty, as indicted, although he was neither an ear nor an eye witness to the transaction, leaving it open for the Court to explain constructive presence; for we contend that he was constructively present, no matter how far off he was at the place and performing the part assigned him, where, and in the manner, the conspirators supposed he would be most effective.

Fourth—If the jury believe the evidence that President Lincoln was killed, as aforesaid, in pursuance of said conspiracy, of which the prisoner was a member, he being either actively or constructively present at the time, it is a legal presumption that such presence was with a view to render aid, and it lies with the prisoner to relent such presumption by showing that he was there for a purpose unconnected with the conspiracy.

Fifth—That the defence of *alibi*, being an affirmative defence, the burden of proof rests upon the defendant, to establish it to the satisfaction of the jury by a preponderance of evidence. The facts to be submitted to the jury would be as follows:

1. Does it appear from the evidence that the assault, charged in the indictment, was made in the manner and about the time therein stated, and within the jurisdiction of the honorable Court?

2. Does it appear from the evidence that the wound which the deceased received, as charged in the indictment, caused his death?

3. Does it appear from the evidence that the assault and death were the result of a conspiracy of which the prisoner at the bar was a member?

4. What was the original character, plan and purpose of the conspiracy?

5. If it be true that the prisoner was a member of this conspiracy, what part did he perform in the general plan?

6. Where was the prisoner, in point of fact, at the time the assault charged within the indictment was made? Was he in a foreign commonwealth, or was he in the City of Washington, D. C.?

7. Has not the prisoner at the bar confessed his guilt expressly and by implication?

Before listening to the argument of the points, the Court, at 1:15 o'clock P. M., took a recess for half an hour.

Upon reassembling, Mr. Carrington proceeded to consider the several propositions of the case.

In regard to the first proposition, it could be maintained, and that upon principle and authority. If a member of the conspiracy, he was an accessory either before or after the fact. Assuming that he is guilty, he must either be an accessory, a conspirator or the principal. The first point to be noticed was whether the prisoner was an accessory before the fact. Counsel then defined an accessory before the fact as laid down in Wharton's Law Dictionary. In Bishop's Criminal Law the character of this criminal is well defined: An accessory before the fact is one who contributes his will toward the execution of a criminal design, but he does no principal act. If, in addition to contributing his will, he does some overt act at the time the crime is committed, he ceases to be an accessory before the fact, and becomes a principal in the second degree. An accessory after the fact is one who does nothing before the crime is committed, and, if present at the act, he ceases to be an accessory. If a man engages in a conspiracy he is a conspirator, and amenable to trial for a misdemeanor; and if he continues in the conspiracy until an act is committed he becomes a felon and ceases to be merely a conspirator. Where a number of persons conspire to commit an act of murder, the act of one conspirator is the act of all. And in this connection we are led to the inquiry of what the law implies by constructive presence? When a murder is committed as a design of a conspiracy, every conspirator is supposed to be engaged in it, no matter how far distant he may have been when the felony was committed. Suppose, in the judgment of the conspirators, he could render more aid one thousand miles away than he could here, would he not, in contemplation of law, be responsible for the act of any one of the conspirators? Conspirators know best how to dispose of their own forces, and each was assigned a position in which he could best serve the interests of the conspirators; and under this theory the act of Booth, in shooting the President, was the act of all the conspirators. In confirmation of these views, Mr. Carrington referred to 1st of Bishop on Criminal Law, 3d edition, section 601, and argued from that decision that if the prisoner could render any aid, however minute it might be, from New-York or New-Orleans, he was a principal in the second degree. He also cited from page 67 of Wharton's Criminal Law—later edition page 127—to show that where a number of persons engage in a conspiracy against the public peace, and murder ensues by the act of one, all are equally guilty though the others were neither earn or eye witnesses; and if that principle were true, he contended that the distance separating the conspirators was entirely immaterial. It being one mile from the place of crime does not exonerate a conspirator, one hundred or one thousand miles does not in the least alter the principle. If that be sound law it applies to this case. A conspiracy was formed to strike at the nation's life by striking down its head. It was a conspiracy, the natural consequence of which was murder, riot and bloodshed; and any conspirator, no matter where he might be, is equally guilty with the man who struck the fatal blow or fired the fatal shot. The probable consequence of such a conspiracy was murder, and consequently all engaged in it were equally guilty. A conspiracy was formed to strike at the nation's heart by striking down the nation's head, and the law of the land protects the nation against all such conspirators, and views all the conspirators alike. Upon this point the old common law of England was the same as it is now, and in support of this he would refer to Vol. 1 of Hale's Pleas of the Crown, page 427, which enunciated a principle that it was not necessary for a conspirator to be an ear and eye-witness of the act to make him amenable to the law for the commission of the actual crime. In a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, (1 Peters, Supreme Court Reports, page 363,) in which report a reference is made to 12 Wheaton, page 649, it is decided that whatever an agent does or says, in performance of his duty, is considered the act of the principal, and it may be proven in criminal as well as civil cases. If the agent is employed for a lawful purpose and he commits an unlawful act, the principal is not responsible; but if an agent is employed to do an unlawful act, and in the performance of that unlawful act he commits a murder, then the principal is responsible. In a conspiracy each co-conspirator is an agent of the other; and, in this case, while Booth fired the fatal shot, the prisoner at the bar was brought on from Montreal to perform his allotted part. In 12th Wheaton the law is clearly laid down of the culpability of the principal for the act of his agent committed while in pursuance of an unlawful act directed by the principal. It must be shown that the agent has the authority; but this being admitted, the principal is liable, and it may even happen that the agent may be innocent, while the principal or procurer is guilty, as in the case of an idiot or an infant employed to administer poison. This principle was maintained, Mr. Carrington contended, in Chief-Justice Marshall's decision in the Burr trial, as reported in 4th Cranch. The doctrine there is, that when war is actually levied and a conspiracy is formed, a man is guilty if it is proved, first, that he was leagued in the conspiracy; or, second, that he committed some overt act. He knew this would be objected to on the ground that it applied to treason. Yesterday Mr. Merrick asked if this prisoner was indicted for the crime of treason? He (Mr. Carrington) would answer no; he was indicted for murder, but in this murder there was an element of treason. He contended that it was a treasonable conspiracy, and that the prisoner was in it, giving aid to the enemies of the country for money, and compassing the death of the President. While endeavoring to commit treason he commits the crime of murder; while engaged in the lesser crime he commits the higher crime, and it is proper to offer evidence of the lesser crime. The man who strikes at the head of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States is a traitor, and deserves a traitor's doom, and if the prisoner were indicted for treason, he would, without doubt, be convicted. As a matter of law, if this was a conspiracy to murder the President, then all engaged in the conspiracy were constructively present when the act was committed. In support of the second proposition of law, Mr. Carrington referred to 1st Russell, page 28, to show that a man cannot apportion his own wrong. He contended that it applied equally to a body of conspirators as to an individual. Suppose there is a dangerous riot, and a number of persons assemble to resist a law, or for the purpose of doing personal violence to some individual; and while engaged in that unlawful act one of the rioters commits a murder, all will be held responsible for the act of the one. When a number of men engage in a war against each other, and men combine to go to the house of the President and abduct him, the natural consequence of that act was murder, violence and bloodshed, and as human life was taken, every man engaged in the conspiracy was guilty; although it was no first principle of the scheme to murder. Can it be claimed in this case that because the original plan was to abduct, and not to murder, that therefore the conspirators are not all guilty because one of their number committed the murder? They claim that they only intended to insult the President; but that they missed their aim, and only killed an old man sitting in a theatre by the side of his wife. He regretted the other day to hear Mr. Bradley say that the murder of Mr. Lincoln was no more in the sight of God than a common vagabond. He hoped his friend did not desire to reëcho the sentiment of Anna Surratt, that it was no more to shoot Mr. Lincoln than it was to shoot a negro. He (Mr. Carrington) had some respect for many of the rebel dead, for he believed many of them fought under a delusion, and they would turn with horror in their graves if this man were claimed as the representative of a lost cause. The prisoner seemed to think it was nothing to kill Mr. Lincoln, and he boasted of his exploits to Englishmen and French Canadians, and threatened to serve Andrew Johnson just so, thus seeming to glory in his very shame. He (Mr. Carrington) could to some extent appreciate how men born and reared in the South could be deluded and give their support to a cause in opposition to the Government; but he could not understand how a man living in Washington could profess allegiance to his country, and yet raise his hand to strike it down by engaging in this horrible conspiracy. The third point of law was so clear, Mr. Carrington said, that he did not deem it necessary to refer to any authorities on the subject. As to the fourth point, it was in reference to the burden of proof, and was settled in 90th Pickering, page 496, and in Roscoe's Criminal Evidence, page 213. From this decision, assuming that the prisoner was a member of this conspiracy and that he was in Washington, and if this be assured, there was no doubt the preponderance of proof to show an *alibi* is upon the defence, and they must show conclusively that he was here for some purpose other than that to aid and to abet the assassination. It must be shown that he was endeavoring to prevent the consummation of the act for which the conspiracy is formed. Being connected with that conspiracy, the presumption is that Surratt was here in furtherance of the scheme of the conspirators, and it must be shown by positive and affirmative proof that he had repented and had retired from the conspiracy. There must be evidence that this man had repented, and had confessed it, for there is no true repentance except in confession. He never confessed, except when he crossed the ocean; supposing that he was secure, he boasted, not confessed, that he was engaged in the murder of the President.

Mr. Carrington here concluded his remarks upon the legal points, and the Court took a recess until 10 o'clock Monday morning, when Mr. Carrington will conclude his speech. He spoke to-day for three hours, and his address to the jury on Monday will occupy the entire day. The counsel for the defence will follow, and Mr. Pierrepont will close the arguments.

The arguments will probably consume all of next week.

HAVANA.

Steam Communication with Foreign Countries—Notable Decrease of British Shipping—Increase of the French—Official Order About the Telegraph—Fight Between a Lioness and a Bull—Evading the New Duties—Officers Returning to Spain—The Yellow Fever.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, July 22, 1867.

The proud boast of the patriotic Englishman, that Britannia rules the wave, must be accepted with a great deal of caution at present. The French steamship lines to the United States are claiming a large share of the passenger traffic, and are now asserting their supremacy in the West Indies. In former years everybody went by the English West India boats to Europe, Havana or Mexico, passengers being transferred to the larger steamers at St. Thomas, and at certain seasons of the year it was almost impossible to obtain a passage. Since the French tried to conquer Mexico they started a line of steamers running between St. Nazaire, St. Thomas and Vera Cruz, connecting at St. Thomas with smaller steamers for Santiago de Cuba, the different West India Islands and Central America; at Havana with a branch line to New-Orleans, and at Vera Cruz, with a steamer now temporarily withdrawn, to Tampico and Matamoras. The line receives a very heavy subsidy from the French Government, and the profits of the company have been enormous. If the United States Government would act equally liberal, there is no doubt but that the American lines would do the heaviest business, as American steamers are preferred over others, and in the meantime the increased facilities for trade with France are taking millions of dollars annually to that country, which in former years went to New-York. The steamers composing the French line are equal in speed, size and comfort to the vessels of the same company running between New-York and Brest. The proposed American Steamship Line, to run between New-York and the Windward Islands, cannot live unless the merchants residing in the different islands not only send their freight, but also agree to pay a large annual subsidy, which they promise to do. Will the New-York merchants do as much, as they derive all the profits from this enterprise, and not allow the French and English to monopolize the entire traffic, as is the case at present? There is only one small steamer running between New-York and Mexico—the *Virginia*, of SANTA ANNA celebrity—while we have Spanish, French and English vessels to Vera Cruz, Sisal and Tampico. Let the New-York merchants take this matter in hand, and not wait until it is too late. The present state of affairs presents a fine opening, and whoever reaches first will reap the benefit. The Spanish companies running between Havana, Spain, Mexico, ports on the Central American coast and West India Islands, are also absorbing a great deal of the traffic formerly in the hands of the English, but they are only enabled to compete with them because they receive a subsidy from the Spanish Government. We have a Spanish mail steamer to Aspinwall once a month, and there is some talk of organizing a company to run from here to Spain by way of New-York. A line is now running between Barcelona and New-Orleans, *via* Havana, loading cotton and staves in the Crescent City, and completing her cargo with light freight, such as tobacco and cigars, in this place. This is the only Spanish line running to the United States, and so far has proved a paying enterprise, although it does not receive any assistance from the Government. The people here would like nothing better than an increased steam communication with foreign ports; but I doubt if a dozen merchants can be found who would invest any funds in such an undertaking. Their ideas don't go beyond sugar, Chinamen or exchange.

The Submarine Telegraph is as much hampered in its efficient working when it commences operation as any other institution over which the Government has any control. The rules and regulations published would be just the thing for a New-York merchant, and the official concerned in issuing them would have his notes discounted in Wall-street at a premium. Here they are in brief: "All messages must be written with ink, in a legible hand and intelligible words, without combination of words, or disused constructions, abbreviations or paragraphs. The message will begin with the direction and address to the party to whom it is addressed; and in case this is not done, the administration will be exempt from any responsibility if the dispatch should not reach its destination." This clause is decidedly rich, and the idea of sending a message without directing it to anybody is something new, but may belong to the Cuban mode of telegraphing. The contents of the dispatches sent will be rigorously kept secret, says the order; but I doubt whether this would be the case if anything offensive to any high official should be forwarded in this manner, the mere establishment of the station within the sacred precincts of the palace, bringing it under the immediate supervision of the Crown officers. The secrecy, I presume, has only reference to the outside barbarians, and not to the higher authorities.

Her Majesty the Queen has sent an answer to the loyal manifestation sent to her about two months ago by our municipal authorities, when the gentlemen professed their loyalty and reiterated the profound love and respect they have for the Queen. The cause of this demonstration was to sympathise with Her Majesty and assure her of the love and veneration of her loyal subjects, as she had been attacked in such a harsh and unanswerable manner by newspapers published in foreign countries.

Cuba has not yet ceased from being a source of revenue to the home Government, notwithstanding hard times, crises, or want of confidence among the merchants. The annual revenue derived from all sources amounts to the snug sum of $31,162,653, of which $24,975,299 are gobbled up to pay the salaries of innumerable employes, the army and clergy, only a small share in proportion going toward improvements, leaving a surplus of $6,187,353, which may be used to pay back debts and redeem the bonds issued by the Cuban treasury, unless the funds should be needed in the Peninsula. In such a case it would be robbing Paul to pay Peter, but the credit of the Government will receive a severe blow unless these bonds are redeemed from the Spanish Bank, which institution exchanges them at present for its notes.

A fight is announced to take place this afternoon between a lioness and a bull. The affair is a little change from the usual programme of having poor old horses gored to death to satisfy the national appetite for bull-fighting.

The new import duties do not meet with the approval of either the merchants or the Press. To evade the payment of the present higher rates, some of our importers have reëmbarked the goods in deposit, and have done the same with the merchandise imported before the 1st of July, which pays less duty, so as to pass it at the present reduced rates. The new tariff does not work at all, and in many instances the Collector is puzzled how to act, while the operations of the merchants are very much retarded.

All military officers coming here from Spain were until now compelled to remain here eight years, a new order received recently allows them to return whenever they choose, provided they waive the advantages which were usually given to those serving in the West Indies.

The yellow fever is on the decrease, the pleasant weather having exercised a very salutary influence, and within a few weeks all danger from this terrible sickness will have passed, even to a newcomer. A noticeable fact, showing the advantages of paved streets and a general appliance of strict sanitary rules, must be mentioned. The persons residing on streets paved with square blocks or on macadamized roads have been almost free from the effects of the epidemic, while the persons residing in the filthy and badly cleaned regions of the city, especially in the neighborhood of the Military Hospital and Christina Depot have suffered very much, the death ratio between both being about five to one.

DEPUTY.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Indian Affairs—Kansas Volunteers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT KEARNY, Nebraska, Friday, July 19, 1867.

Were I disposed to pen all the "diabolical, cold-blooded and unparalleled cruelties," which many of our open-mouthed ranchmen ascribe to SPOTTED TAIL's peaceful band, it would be a chapter of horrors well enough for a sensational newspaper, but in a solid, reliable sheet, they would rather be out of place. There is not a particle of truth in what these men state concerning the peaceful band of Indians encamped at North Platte, under the chiefs SPOTTED TAIL, STANDING ELK, BIG MOUTH, &c. During a visit I paid to their encampment, SPOTTED TAIL told me in his broken English, that it was true that about sixty of his young men had absented themselves without leave from camp. His excuse for this truant conduct, was, that they wished to hunt antelope and buffalo, ill-brooking the confinement and monotony of camp life. Formerly this old chief was one of the most daring Indians on the Plains, and his bold attack on the California stage, in 1854, fully confirms that report, but confinement in a Leavenworth jail was the means of impressing him with the great power of the "pale-faced nation."

Since then he has been the firm ally of the whites, a mediator between the red and white men. To his influence may be attributed the council at Fort Laramie, held on the 12th and 13th of June last, when the chiefs who participated in the massacre at Phil Kearny were assembled in peaceful council. To him we owe the presence of RED LEAF, the natural brother and ambassador of the redoubtable RED CLOUD, and through his influence RED CLOUD listened to propositions of peace. The quietness now reigning in the Powder River country is a faithful witness of his work. Those three thousand men armed to the teeth under the boldest Indian of the West are virtually disarmed. Again, SPOTTED TAIL arrested a white man lately for daring to offer money to bribe him to attack a train, and he is now in the hands of the civil authorities.

The tribe at North Platte is rich in horses, in buffalo robes, in wigwams and provisions. Booty could be procured by attacking this tribe; to persons—rancheros, ever ready to accuse an old peaceful chief of murders and such stuff, sinister motives may be safely attributed. The department commander will take no heed of them, and it is well for the Western people that they have Gen. AUGUR with them. When guilty, evidence of their guilt can soon be procured.

Some roving bands of the hostile tribes continue in their usual course higher up the road. Whenever a weak party is seen they are certain to gobble it up. Traveling to Denver and Laramie may well be termed running the gauntlet. Large and well-armed parties are, of course, perfectly safe; though we have heard of a large body of Sioux coming down toward the railroad track from the north with hostile intentions. The scout who gave the news seemed to be a person of intelligence, and scouting was his special business.

There is but little travel to Salt Lake, traveling being greatly checked by Indians on the route. As soon as stock is put on the road, the Indians charge on the station and the American horses are secured. This does not occur at one particular locality, but simultaneously on about a dozen stations. You may readily see that the Government pays a regular monthly tribute to the Indians for the privilege of sending mails to the West. It is a continued complaint by the people of Salt Lake that they neither get mails nor see the coaches, thus, often excluded from civilization.

The Colorado volunteers have dispersed—gone home a perfect failure. The Kansas volunteers, to the number of 360, have been mustered in by Gen. A. J. SMITH, and have already started on their errand, and acting as an independent command, under Major MOORE, to report direct to Gen. SMITH.

CRIME IN ROCKLAND COUNTY.

A Condemned Murderer Attempts another Murder and then Commits Suicide—Further Particulars of the Cornwall Murder—Sad Drowning Case.

NEWBURGH, Saturday, July 27, 1867.

A terrible affair happened at the jail in New City, Rockland County, this week. A man named FRANZ EIKERMAN, who had been charged with the murder of PATRICK REYNOLDS, had been tried and convicted and sentenced to be hung on the 19th of August, and was lying in the above jail awaiting the carrying out of the sentence. The closing crime in his career was perpetrated there. His wife had visited him in his cell, and on Monday the Deputy Sheriff, Mr. THOMAS L. DE NOYELLES, suspecting that there was something wrong went to EIKERMAN's cell. He proceeded to unlock the door and just as he drew it open EIKERMAN, from the inside, fired a revolver at him, the ball striking the Deputy Sheriff on the side of the face near the nose, breaking the jaw in its passage, and lodging in the fleshy part of the neck. A second shot was fired and this it was supposed was also aimed at Mr. DE NOYELLES, but subsequent inquiry proved that this was not the case. The news of the attack soon spread and a crowd gathered about the prison, muttering threats against EIKERMAN and crying out "lynch him!"

As there are but one or two persons employed about the jail, an individual from the crowd volunteered to proceed to EIKERMAN's cell for the purpose of assisting in securing him lest further violence might be attempted, when, to his horror, he saw the prisoner lying on the floor weltering in his blood, his brains scattered about the place. On examination of the prisoner's person it was seen that he had shot himself with the second discharge of the weapon by placing it close to his ear, the ball passing through and driving out his eye. The pistol, a five-shooter, with two of the barrles discharged, was found in his cell together with a sledge-hammer and a chisel. It is thought that the wife of the murderer and suicide took the weapon used to her husband. She was arrested in the village of Haverstraw and lodged in jail. Deputy Sheriff DE NOYELLES is in a critical state. The greatest excitement exists in the neighborhood.

The investigation of the murder of Mrs. BLAKE, at Cornwall Landing, was continued yesterday by the Coroner, aided by D. A. STEPHENS, Esq., Counsellor. No evidence was elicited sufficient to point out with distinctness the guilty party, though public sentiment is fast coming to the conclusion that a certain well-known man, a constant frequenter of the house of Mrs. BLAKE, is in some way connected with the horrible tragedy. Mrs. BLAKE was an American lady, and an honest, industrious woman. The affair has created intense feeling among the Summer visitors at Cornwall. The Coroner's inquest will be resumed on Monday.

A sad case of drowning occurred at Orange Lake, a short distance from here, on Thursday. A few days since, Mr. WILKINS and wife, of New-York, went to Niagara to spend a few days, leaving two younger boys in care of an older brother named WM. WILKINS, with express injunctions that they should not go in the lake bathing during the absence of their parents. On Thursday the boy, with several others, went to Pine Point, and while there went in bathing. He was not an expert swimmer, and getting beyond his depth went down, and when he came up cried for help, and went down again. A man, named WILLIAM BROWN, immediately jumped into the water with his clothes on to save the little fellow, but before he reached him he had disappeared from view. The body was recovered in three-quarters of an hour afterward. When the parents returned, yesterday, the mother upon hearing of the sad news was frantic with grief. Reason entirely deserted her, and she was taken to New-York a lunatic. An inquest was held and a verdict given in accordance with the facts.

Atrocious Murder of a Woman at Cornwall Landing.

Correspondence of the Newburgh Journal.

CORNWALL, Thursday, July 25, 1867.

For the first time in the history of our town her annals are stained by the commission of a fiendish, cold-blooded murder. The particulars so far as we have been able to gather at this early date are briefly these: An Irishwoman named Mrs. BLAKE, a widow with two children, occupying part of a small house near the Plaster Mill and within a stone's throw of Cornwall Landing, was yesterday found dead near the road side, a few rods below the brewery and within four or five hundred feet of her own dwelling. From the stains of blood in the road and between the road and where the body was found, the conclusion is irresistible that the woman had been murdered on the highway and her body thrown down the bank and among the bushes where it yesterday was accidentally discovered by GILBERT WARD in passing by the spot. Immediately on receipt of the intelligence DYER BREWSTER, Esq., Justice of the Peace, proceeded to impanel a jury to investigate the circumstances of her death. From what we could learn from a brief visit to the place of the murder, it appears that Mrs. BLAKE was last seen alone on Monday evening about 9 o'clock. That at that time she called at the door of a Mrs. BURTES, occupying a part of the same dwelling with the deceased, and in response to the invitation of Mrs. BURTES to come in and sit down, she stated that she could not; that she must go to bed, as she had to be up early to attend to her work. Mrs. BURTES then heard her enter her apartment, and heard her walking around the room after she had entered. Shortly after this she heard some one approaching Mrs. BLAKE's door—heard them knock, heard the door open. From this time to the finding of the body all is mystery.

Drs. ELY, of Newburgh, and HERON, of Cornwall, were summoned by the Acting Coroner to make the examination of the body. This was done last night, and to-day the doctors are to give their testimony, when the investigation will be further continued by the Coroner and jury. Nothing so far has been learned that would throw light upon who the guilty party can be. The only motive that the public can assign for the foul act is based on the report that the deceased was *enciente*. This, we learn, was established by the *post-mortem* examination of last evening, and that the woman was about six months gone. It is believed that her seducer, to get rid of his responsibility in the matter, enticed her from her home when she was about retiring for the night, and, having got her in his power, proceeded deliberately to execute his purpose. Her head was literally pounded to pieces. From the wounds inflicted, it is inferred that the weapon used was either a club or a stone.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Gen. Grant's Position.

From the Boston Journal, July 25.

Gen. GRANT is made, by the last act of Congress on the subject, the central figure in the whole drama of reconstruction. Never before in times of peace was any American citizen below the rank of President invested with such executive powers. He is not only clothed with "all the powers of suspension, removal, appointment and detail granted to the district commanders," but the latter are, in most respects, made subject to his disapproval. In short, he is the executor-in-chief of the reconstruction policy.

We hardly need say that we have complete confidence in the wisdom which led Congress to invest Gen. GRANT with these extraordinary powers. He may or may not have believed, over a year ago, that the policy then professed by the President would accomplish good results—thousands who now scout his developed schemes were honestly divided in their opinions about them then. But what we do know is, that wherever and whenever Gen. GRANT has been properly called upon to take a stand with reference to reconstruction, he has done it to the entire satisfaction of the loyal masses. He sanctioned the bold stroke of Gen. SHERIDAN in removing Gov. WELLS; he wrote to Gen. ORD, in contempt of Attorney-General STANBERY's reasoning, that "the duty of the Board of Registration is to see, as far as lies in their power, that no unauthorized person is allowed to register;" he assured Gen. POPE that the latter's views with regard to the misconduct of paroled rebel officers were in "strict accordance" with his own; he recorded, but a short time since, his conviction of the urgent need of "an efficient reconstruction measure." But it is useless to make further citations from his past record. They are all one way. And we have no doubt that the great record which he is now making, and is about to make, will be found to rival his military services in glory to himself and benefit to the country.

Gen. Thomas' Letter to the Nashville Committee—Maintenance of Order on Election Day.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 15, 1867.

Hon. W. Matt. Brown, Mayor of Nashville, and Mr. Thomas R. Jennings, Chairman of Committee, Nashville, Tenn.:

SIRS: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., transmitting a copy of the resolutions adopted at a numerous assemblage of citizens of Nashville of all classes, orders and races.

I am pleased to see in the resolutions that the citizens of Nashville, in common with a large majority of their fellow-citizens in every part of the State of Tennessee, are determined to make all necessary sacrifices of feeling or interest which honor will permit, for the happy preservation of quiet, the firm and steady maintenance of law and honor, and the perpetuation of that civil equality and freedom which they regard as the most valuable heritage which they have derived from their heroic and venerable ancestors.

In acknowledging the receipt of these resolutions, I deem it advisable to forward for your information a copy of the instructions of the 16th and 19th inst. to Brevet Brig.-Gen. THOMAS DUNCAN, commanding District of Nashville, hoping that the good citizens of Tennessee, having peace and quiet at heart, will take upon themselves the duty of carrying out their resolutions, not only in Nashville, but throughout the State; if so, I have every confidence that riot, disorder and bloodshed will be avoided at the approaching election, and at political meetings.

I am, Sirs, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Army, Commanding.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.

HEADQUART'RS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 16, 1867.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. Thomas Duncan, Commanding District of Nashville, Nashville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: As there is some doubt in the minds of officers commanding posts and detachments in the State of Tennessee as to their duties in reference to the approaching election, the Major-General commanding directs me to furnish you with the following instructions on that subject:

It is not the duty of officers commanding troops to see to the enforcing of the laws of Tennessee except when called upon by the proper civil authorities. In the matter of enforcing the Franchise Law, upon which in a great measure depends the result of the election in Tennessee, the troops should not approach the polls, or in any way interfere with the election, except upon orders from these headquarters, issued upon application of the Governor, Mayor of a city, or other civil officers, to Gen. THOMAS. The officers in command, however, at all times, assume the right, and consider it their duty to suppress riot and prevent bloodshed when in their power.

As there will probably be more danger of riots on election day, and at political meetings, than at other times, it would be well that the troops be kept in hand at their quarters on such days for the two reasons, that there may be no charges against them of interference with the election or political affairs, and that they may be in readiness to suppress riot.

Whenever the troops do move to the assistance of the civil authorities it should be for the purpose of seeing that no persons interfere with the officers of the law, to prevent them from the proper exercise of their offices, and not for the purpose of making arrests; neither will officers in command allow themselves to be made the custodians of prisoners after arrest, except when the civil officers making the arrest declare themselves unable to retain the prisoners in custody; when the officer in command of the troops will take measures to prevent their escape for a short time, while civil authorities make preparations to secure them.

Should there be reasons why the military should, in the opinion of the commanding officer of the troops, retain custody of prisoners for a longer time than that contemplated in these instructions, the case will be reported through the proper channels to these headquarters and instructions asked.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brevet Major-Gen. U. S. A., Ass't Adjt.-Gen.

THE TENNESSEE MILITIA.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE CUMBERLAND,
OFFICE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT, GENERAL,
LOUISVILLE, Ky, July 19, 1867.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. Thomas Duncan, Commanding District of Nashville, Nashville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: In addition to the instructions contained in letter from these headquarters, of 16th inst., the Major-General commanding the Department directs me to add that you will consider the militia of the State of Tennessee called out, under act of the Legislature passed last Winter, as among the regularly constituted authorities of the State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. D. WHIPPLE,
Brevet Major-Gen. U. S. A., Ass't Adjt.-Gen.

Reply of the Officers of the Richmond Hustings Court to Gen. Schofield.

The Richmond Magistrates, to whom Gen. SCHOFIELD recently addressed a letter in relation to certain decisions rendered by them in cases brought before them, in their reply, which has already been epitomised by telegraph, say:

The time never was that a Virginia Court would imprison any man for an assault upon another man when that other man had beaten a child, even though the child so beaten was not of kith or kin, much less when that child was son, daughter, brother or sister of the party committing the assault. Such cases have previously occurred in our Courts. But never yet in the history of Virginia Courts was a man imprisoned for such an offence.

Such a sentence would shock the moral sense of the whole community. In a much stronger case than that under review the action was as in this: A gentleman, attracted by the screams of a child, saw a brute of a man leading a small child by the hand, and every step or two striking it roughly with a small stick. Fired with generous indignation, he rushed out and struck the fellow to the earth and punished him soundly, the wretch the whole time protesting that it was his own child, and he had a right to beat it. That citizen was indicted and the case heard by the jury, and the party found guilty and fined one cent, and the Court added no imprisonment. And this is by no means an isolated instance. Indeed, courts and juries have been accustomed to carry it much further. In the case of a slave, if A, without adequate provocation, beat the slave of B, and B thereupon attacked and threshed A, no jury in Virginia would punish, except nominally, such an assault. The history of Virginia is challenged to furnish an exception. It was this universal and time-honored, and, we think, commendable, usage of Virginia juries and courts which was followed by the Court. An additional remark concerning these two cases may be allowed. It has been reported, as we are advised, that the Court sentenced HOVEY to jail and discharged HOTZE, because one was born North and the other South. This statement, by whomsoever made, is absolutely false, and the coinage of a mean, malignant mind, incapable of entertaining a generous and manly sentiment. The Court is not to this hour advised of the birthplace of these parties, and had their positions been reversed, the decision of the Court would have been the same, save that HOTZE would have been sentenced to imprisonment and HOVEY discharged. The Court acted solely upon the views herein stated.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

Murder at Fortress Monroe—Railroad Enterprises—Arrival of United States Vessels.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 25.

A man named GEORGE MARTIN was murdered last night at a house on Wide Water-street by another man named GEORGE SMITH. It appears that a criminal intimacy had existed for some time between MARTIN and SMITH's wife, and the attention of SMITH had been called to the fact. On going home last night unexpectedly, SMITH found MARTIN in bed with Mrs. SMITH, and immediately stabbed him to the heart. MARTIN staggered into another room, where he fell dead. SMITH surrendered himself to the police, and was locked up.

The United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, Judge UNDERWOOD, has adjourned *sine die*.

The people of the counties situated along the line of the projected Norfolk and Great Western Railroad are taking an active interest in the success of the enterprise. They have been very liberal in their contributions of land, and are beginning to recognize the policy of reducing their large landed estates into smaller and more compact farms.

Col. B. M. JONES, recently addressed a meeting of the citizens of Mecklenburgh County, at Boydton, on the subject of the railroad, and resolutions were passed indorsing the scheme of the Norfolk and Great Western Railway, and urging its speedy construction. The resolutions also declare in favor of cutting up the large estates into small farms, and offering them for sale in order to induce immigration.

The U. S. gunboat *Peoria*, recently from the West Indies, sailed to-day for the New-York Navy-Yard to undergo repairs. The gunboat *Tennessee* has gone to the GosportN avy-Yary.

The steamship *Worcester* arrived at Norfolk to-day to finish loading for Liverpool. She took on board 175 hdds. tobacco, and 110 bales of cotton.

Indians in Idaho—Shipping at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 24.

Idaho advices state that Gen. CROOK started on a scouting expedition to Stein Mountain on the 5th of July, and considerable fighting was expected. Scouts report signs of large bands of Indians in that vicinity.

The Indians made their appearance five miles south of Silver Spring on the 9th of July, and drove off the stock. Troops were immediately sent in pursuit from Camp Winthrop.

The steamship *Golden City*, from Panama, arrived to-day.

The ship *Sunrise*, for Liverpool with 3,600 sacks of wheat, and the bark *Clifton*, for Liverpool, with a cargo of copper ore, have cleared.

The receipts of wheat, for the past week, were over 120,000 sacks, the average price of which was $1 70@$1 75.

There are twenty vessels now in this port engaged to load wheat, fifteen of which are for Livepool.

Choice shipping grades of wheat are quoted at $1 75@$1 80. Flour firm at $6@$6 50. Barley $1 30@$1 40.

Legal tenders, 72¼.

Dishonest Postmaster in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Saturday, July 27.

WALDO F. DAVIS, late Postmaster at Van Wert, Ohio, was before the United States District Court in this city yesterday in order to have the amount of his bail fixed pending his trial on a charge of embezzling money from a letter. DAVIS was unable to furnish the bail required, and was committed to prison.

Death of a Fenian at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Saturday, July 27.

Sergt. JOHN LYNCH, of Cincinnati, a member of the Fenian army under Gen. O'NEILL, which invaded Canada in June, 1866, died at the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity in this city at 9 o'clock this morning, of a gunshot wound received at the battle of Ridgway.

Incendiary Fire in Concord, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Saturday, July 27.

An incendiary fire occurred here this morning, which destroyed the building owned by FOLSOM MERRILL, and occupied as a grist-mill, and a dye-house owned by JAMES EARNSHAW & MR. OSWA. Loss $15,000; mostly insured.

A man who refuses to give his name has been arrested at Winchester for robbing the Presbyterian and Catholic Churches in that place of carpets, table and chair covers and silver service. The articles have not been recovered.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

SUMMER TIME.

From Belgravia for July.

Sweet it was in that Summer time
By the winding river's bank to stray;
Sweet, where the trees in their leafy prime
Chequered with shade our wandering way:
Golden the light of the sun's last rays;
Perfumed the breath of the Summer air;
Sweet, on a downcast face to gaze—
Sweet it was, and my love was fair!

Our boat lay moored on the river nigh:
The sun had sunk, and the day was gone;
The moon's faint crescent had climbed the sky;
The stars came out,—yet we wandered on.
The lightest zephyr was hushed to sleep;
There was peace and calm above, below;
Our whispers scarce broke that silence deep,
As we walked by the river's noiseless flow.

I plucked for my love a stray wild-flower;
The nightingale sang its strain divine:
I gave her my heart that evening hour;
I asked my darling—and she was mine!
Once more we had reached our little boat;
Once more, borne on by the tranquil tide,
We heard the nightingale's love-lorn note;
And she was near me—my love, my bride!

The Summer hours may perish and go,
Their memories sweet will haunt me yet;
As long as the river shall onward flow,
Those evening hours I shall ne'er forget—
Those evening hours, that Summer walk
By the river's bank, 'neath the fragrant limes;
Those whispers of love, that long low talk,
In that sweetest of all sweet Summer times!

"GOOD MORROW, MY PRETTY MAID."

From Fraser's Magazine.

Once upon a time, on a summer morning, three regiments of soldiers marched through an old burgh town, known to its inhabitants as emphatically "the town,"—one of those towns, like blue-white oysters hanging from brown and green sea-weed, which fringe the coast of the frith, known in its young days as Scotland Water. The town was not dilapidated then. It was the resort of skippers gently born, who did a little in the privateering business, and left their mark in the shape of two-storied, wind-swept, sea-washed houses, with back doors and main doors,—a coping above the last, and a square stone above the coping, bearing an anchor or a coat of arms, or two pairs of initials, those of husband and wife, united in stone if disunited in flesh.

The town had its population, but what the soldiers saw of them consisted solely of women, unless children, dogs, hens, and ducks be taken into account. Not women in their normal state either, running out, fine or slatternly, rejoicing in the sight of the red coats, blessing the bonnie faces of the Southern; but lowering women, scowling and scolding, and where they could not scowl and scold, sore-hearted and wet-eyed. When they held up their children, it was not to laugh and crow to the strangers, but to threaten them: "Look at them, bairn; ken them again; and if your father fall, laddie, grow a man and be their deaths." The old skipper town, hating the Union, and loving its former privileges in malt and salt and trade with Holland, was Jacobite to the heart's core, and these were soldiers of Cumberland, whom Englishmen called Bluff Bill, and Scotchmen the Butcher. The townsmen were away with the Jacobite leaders; the women were left behind to witness the desolation and degradation of the town as the Hanoverian troops crossed the ferry, quartered themselves on their enemies, or marched in pursuit of "Charlie and his men," to wait for news of encounters and engagements, to sigh for the return of their men folk. And the echo of the women's sighs soughs still on the bleak Scotch breezes, among the swaying thistle and nodding bluebells in snatches of old songs: "O! send Lewie Gordon hame;" "A' would be right again, gin Jamie were come back."

A strange, deserted, sad, sullen world these English gentlemen, yeomen and grooms passed through in the hostile districts, like crossing the Styx, and wandering among the shades of the dead, as to the Hessians the Northern Pass appeared the mouth of hell; but they were mostly practical men, thinking of the glories of Bath in the season, or the comforts of country-houses, of shot and shoulder-belts, of boots and tops and aching limbs within them, of grudged nights' quarters and "sweer" kail and porridge, or, if their imaginations were given to excursions, of hillside ambushes and the slogan of Highland savages.

The bitter jibes and muttered curses of the women fell on the soldiers like small stones on coats of mail; they were not worth resenting so long as a war of words was all which the viragos ventured to wage. Yet were they strong women these Scotch wenches—some of them the terror of the yellow harvest-field in their snoods or curches, or the randy fish-wives of the white sandy shore. Most of them had drank in Scripture with their Scotch blood and their mother's milk, and were well [illegible] in the stories of Jael and Sisera, and the mother of Israel who threw down a piece of mill[illegible] on the head of Abimelech, the son of Jerubbaal: and the red coats had need to march warily through the steep narrow streets of the town.

A few of the spectators were of higher rank and gentler breeding, but not of opposite faith; these were at the windows, expressing their wrath by silent, stately scorn. One young woman of this class filled a narrow window with her hoop and her ruffles; while at the other window of the same tall, gray house, women and children, ladies and servants, clustered and hung by each other like frightened pigeons or sheep; but the girl set herself forth alone as a mark for the carbines should there be skirmishing in the streets, or volleys of insolent triumph, in voluntary testimony, knitting her smooth brow and setting her white teeth, to her hatred of the Whigs. She had thrown the window up and leant on the sill, and there framed by the window-frame in a setting of diamonds, the small window-panes glistening and sparkling behind her head, she was a conspicuous object and a striking contrast to the general forlornness and disarray—the studied neglect and squalor. Not that it was a propitious face, for not a face there gloomed more determinedly; but it was the gloom of a summer shower shrined in a rainbow; the pout of a girl, and a lovely girl,—a rustic beauty growing up spontaneously like the convolvulus on the sea braes, with the same wonderful combination of delicacy and wildness. A throat like a swan's, a head like a fawn's, eyes like the shy, beautiful eyes of a game bird, and a mouth that spoke frank, rash, froward words of love and hate; a delightful, bold; fearless, trusting, tempting child's mouth, which, even as she bridled and frowned, burst apart, and showed the glistening teeth in their half appreciation and whole marvel at a grand spectacle, a rare show in the town. The entire figure was in holiday array, as Montrose dressed for his execution, in silk gown, worked apron, and gold chain with keys dangling at the side, lace stomacher, and little lace cap laid flat, like the cap of the Christ-Church boys, on the top of the overflowing, crisp, girlish, dark hair.

A young officer with a light step, a roving glance, and a gay, thoughtless heart, looked up and caught sight of the peerless picture, the one pleasant picture which the town presented. "Good-morrow, my pretty maid; will you go with me?" he called out of the undisciplined ranks, giving a scrape and a swagger.

The blood rushed like fire over the beautiful young face; but as the other women screamed and fell back, she stretched farther forward, and facing the bold man, she drew her two arched brows into one straight black line, pressed her red lips together, and uttered the bare monosyllable "No," with an energetic rudeness that caused a hoarse laugh to rise and ring among the old rough John Bull soldiers.

The young officer was a man of rank (as they say,) and would linger and parley at will, though he kept his comrades waiting. "And why not?" he demanded in explanation. "Because you are not an honest man," asserted the daring, confiding red lips, the wild eyes looking without winking at his dangling sword and silver-mounted pistols, the white throat swelling with fondness and fidelity to his foe; while a murmur and rustle of fear, an "O, Mause, tak tent and dinna brag the sodger," shook, like the wind among the slim willows and the birches, the group at her side.

The officer reddened a shade in approach to the hue "angry and brave" of his coat, but he put the best face he could on the sharp retort. "How do you know that, my pretty maid?" he went on in mock defiance.

"By the color of the coat," she answered shortly, "no honest man wears siccan a coat on his back," and she shut the window with a bang and ran from it in sudden panic, as the commanding officer behind cried "Forward!" and the loiterers advanced in double-quick time. Not before Capt. Bernard, of Bernard's Court, in the wolds of Yorkshire, hailed a passer-by: "Who was that lass that answered from the window?" (He had learnt the term, like the poor gallant Frenchified lad who, with the two words "bonnie lass," won the woman's heart of Scotland.)

"Lass!" grumbled the pawky gangrel, "she's nane of a lass; she's the young leddy of Legs-my-lea," (*Scotticè* for Ecclesia Maria, Church lands rechristened at the Reformation.) "Mistress Mause Mailin of Watergate that was; the Laird of Legs-my-lea wedded her and brought her home a month syne; for him, you can speer word at her if ye want him, for he's gane like the lave of the men to the coals, or the peats, or the hay, or—aweel, the deil and their wives ken whar."

It happened that Captain Bernard was left, much against his will, to hold the town with two scores of his men; and before night the news was brought him that the Laird of Legs-my-lea had been in a tussle with the loyal militia of a landward town, at some miles' distance, had been wounded in the shoulder, had trailed himself home like a wounded dog, and was lying hid in his house in the town at that very moment. "Legs-my-lea!" cried the Captain; "by George, that's the husband of the saucy jade who spurned me!"

The Laird of Legs-my-lea's house in the town was scant of room. People did not want either space or privacy in those days, but did the most exciting deeds, elbowing each other, in the centre of the well-informed, interested spectators. Then there was trouble in the house, which makes a house smaller. Last month a bride had been brought home by a wildfire of a laird, who did not think "going out" and risking his head was sufficient business in his hands, but must marry a wife and risk her tender heart into the bargain. Now, a wounded man lay, boots and all, on the top of the quilt which Mause had patched, in the box-bed, that was not yet discarded from its position as a convenient article of furniture in a private sitting-room. It was highly convenient for Magnus the laird,—the comely despotic, generous young giant, who was not so much injured that he could not raise himself on his elbow, see what was going on in domestic economy, and put in his word when affairs went against his will, and in the fever and irritation of his wound he put in his word perpetually. It was horribly inconvenient for Mause—the lady, the laird's mother and her sister, and the lady's mother and her sister—all of whom had taken refuge in the one house of Legs-my-lea for comfort and company to each other, deserted as they were by their natural rulers and protectors.

The women had business of their own, to which they did not want the man, over whose unexpected return they had laughed and cried three hours before, to be a witness. Mause was fretted in the nursing of her husband by the interference of so many other nurses, tendering their advice unasked, as a right of kindred, though Magnus turned his back upon them and would allow no one to put a finger on him, not even his old mother, none save his seventeen years' old wife of six weeks.

In the meantime these good people took their ease in the erroneous impression that Cumberland's soldiers had marched through the town, and over the hills and far away, before Legs-my-lea's arrival. Engrossed by their own matter, they had not heard of Capt. Bernard and his forty men coolly ensconced in the town-house.

It was a low-roofed, white-panelled room in which the family commotion prevailed, full of the mingled simplicity and mystery which our ancestors loved. Unsophisticated as the room looked, it was choke full of secrets. The box-bed opened like a cupboard. The cupboard itself was entered by a movable panel. Try to open it in the legitimate way, and a man would require an axe to split the wood asunder, but press a panel in one direction, and it slid away in a trice, leaving to view an innocent enough thing, in its uselessness—a carved buffet, whittled into curves and scallops, not worth the manœuvre of getting at it, unless that it bore poor Mause's blue-and-gold starred china, one cup of which was broken already. (And Mause could have sat down and cried when the fracture took place, ere she knew what she was about, had not Legs-my-lea been still at her elbow to kiss the first big bright drop away; and had she not promised herself never again to trust the eggshell cups in clumsy irresponsible fingers, but to wash them night and morning, like a good housewife, with her own dainty hands, and dry them with her satin damask napkins.) The very window to the garden was not a window, but a door—half glass, half panelled wood—which opened with so low a step to the flower-border, that, lift the latch, and wreaths of green and white periwinkle, purple and green clematis, and single "red, red" roses leapt straight in and wove a shifting, fading, exquisite Summer carpet on the coarse homespun floorcloth.

In this room the somewhat ominous gathering of the couple's families and friends sat, like a Bench of Judges, masquerading in damask gowns, pinners, top-knots, and mumbled and mowed and skirled their sentences on the improper behavior of the inexperienced heads of the house of Legs-my-lea; took Mause to task sharply, and spoke out their minds indirectly to the chained at laird.

"What for did you don your best silk gown, my dochter?" insinuated old Lady Legs-my-lea, in a cracked voice, "that suld have been kept for the King's coronation or for the butter-sa[illegible] at least."

"And you have torn your negligée, that cost me ever so many punds Scots, you wastrife bairn;" old Lady Watergates, thrown so far off her guard as to confess to a price, flouted the youthful matron in another quavering pipe.

"All the town was there to see," plead Mause, in sensitive vanity; "was Legs-my-lea's wife to appear like a common woman, or like no wife at all, but an unspeered lass?"

"You are a bauld wife of two months—no out, that a strange man suld mint to address you, madam," her sister-in-law, Mistress Littlejohn, whose husband was only a clerk, and who was in his own person lank, with high cheek-bones, warned Mause austerely.

"And what garred ye answer the man, you cutty? He'll think you a light woman; but you were aye a forward lass, or you would not be where you are," cried Peggy, the bride's unmarried eldest sister, who had red hair and many freckles, and who tossed her uncovered maiden head scornfully, and gulped down an indignant sigh.

"I couldna help it," urged Mause irrelevantly; "my heart just came into my mouth."

Legs-my-lea lay there like a lion that has been hit, with his yellow hair so tumbled free from its powder and pomatum that it was flying loose as a mane, and brushing Mause's soft cheek, when he pulled her down to him, (much as it had done when she had sat at her wheel during the long nights of the past stirring Winter, and Legs-my-lea had gone a-courting to Watergates,) wooed by the caressing touch, and uniting, as amber draws straws, with Mause's dark curls, not yet taking the sit of the curch, still clustering in rich rings to the light tie of the snood. At this point Legs-my-lea started up against his own flesh and blood, and Mause's, like a tyrant of the first water, and swore nobody should "conter" (*Anglicè*, contradict) Mause but him, and Mause was to do what she liked, and Mause's pleasure was his pleasure, and he would like to hear who would flyte on Mause after he said that; but "let them flyte;" and "Mause, my joe, never mind the fules' flytin."

Legs-my-lea fell back exhausted; the family storm died away in sacred silence, till Mause, who had listened to her own condemnation with dry eyes, and an erect little head, fairly sobbed at his defence. He had burst the bandage on his wound, and it was bleeding afresh, and that was what the cruel people had made by their work.

At that very moment a friendly scout rushed in with an awful complication of evil tidings. The English were lying billeted in the town; the English captain had word Legs-my-lea had come to be cured of his hurt by the hands of his young wife under his own roof-tree; and the roystering blade of a captain having swallowed his dinner and swilled a bottle of claret under his belt, was tramping along the streets, breathing fire and smoke, and bringing a magistrate's warrant and a dozen of his men at his heels to apprehend the defenceless man, squatted like a hare by his own hearthstone.

The report raised a frenzied rout, and above all sounded the shrill accents of Magnus' mother. "You see what you have done, Mause; you have slain your ain gude man and my dear bairn by your glaiket pride and fule's passion."

And Mause's despairing protest,—"Mother, I would dee for him; I will dee for him."

And Magnus' tender reassurance,—"Never heed my mother, Mause; never heed man or woman of them; and you, mother, be silent, I command you. I tell you, my sweetheart, you have not harmed a hair of my head."

No time was to be lost. After a short consultation, Magnus was hurried, against the grain, through the glass door, to try for an escape by the garden; while young Mause, as his wife and representative, stayed behind, stiff with horror, yet straining all her powers of body and mind to meet the dreaded visitor.

Mause was one of those girls ever put forward by nature and fortune. The youngest of her family, she was courted and wedded the first. She was the head of Legs-my-lea's household,—over mother and maids and all. She was the woman who was challenged by, and who answered the challenge of Cumberland's wild officer. She was the wife left to keep the house, vindicate the honor and cover the escape of her husband. When the quaking old mothers and wailing sisters shrank in their love into corners out of sight, this girl of seventeen came forward. She had not yet attained her full growth; her endurance was only for a time; her constancy failed after a struggle; but of her temper, tried and matured, heroines are made.

Mause stood in her brave attire in the middle of the low-roofed, white-walled room, with its secrets, her eyes wandering in agony to the glass door as Capt. Bernard's firm step sounded on the threshold.

The soldier came in with his cocked hat under his arm, bowed so low that he shook the powder from his hair, fixed on Mause his falcon blue eyes, as if he had never beheld her before, and said, with covered irony, "Your worshipful servant, madam."

Mause responded with a throbbing heart, as if she never in her life had set eyes on Cumberland's officer in his high collar, his stiff cravat, with his keen eyes and curling lips. "What is your pleasure, Sir?" she asked courtesying, not to be beat in polite hypocrisy—so deep a courtesy that she concealed for whole three seconds the buckles in her high-heeled shoon, keeping her untrained eyes on the floor-cloth, that she might not be tempted to look again at that dreadful glass door, before which the boughs of the clematis stirred, though there was not a breath of wind in the sultry Summer afternoon.

"Will you do me the favor to tell me, madam, when you last saw the Laird of Legs-my-lea?" inquired the Englishman, mincingly patting his cocked hat.

"Legs-my-lea left the town on the 3d of July," said the girl, with whitening lips, checking off the number with her third finger on her rosy palm, and falling into that double language in which an honest tongue invariably takes its first stumbling step in deceit.

"Madam, the substance of your communication is false," observed Capt. Bernard, rather pleasantly than otherwise, dropping his hat, drawing out his jeweled snuff-box, and refreshing himself with a pinch of snuff in the most elegant manner imaginable.

"Sir," cried the rustic Mause, starting violently, "how dare you say so?"

"I judge by the color of your sleeve, madam. No honest woman wears such a sign on her arm," he replied, with a sneer; and he snatched up one of poor Mause's cambric ruffles, on which was a foul stain of blood, not yet dry, from Legs-my-lea's sword-cut.

Mause gave a loud dismal shriek, and fell at the Hanoverian's feet, praying, "Mercy! mercy!" clinging to his knees, almost dragging him round with his back to the glass door, where, as he touched her, she had seen Legs-my-lea's inflamed face glaring through the panes.

But in another instant the glass was broken with a crash, the door flung open, and Legs-my-lea staggered in.

"I am your prisoner, Captain. Get up Mause, you quean, and do not beg grace of any loon. Hands off my wife, Sir! I surrender."

In the doting passion of his honeymoon, Legs-my-lea was half furious that Mause should abjectly crave even his life and liberty from another man. He would prefer to have the English officer's hand clapped on his shoulder, though that gripe should lead him to the Tolbooth and the dark Tower of London with its purpled block in the distance, than that the white-ringed fingers should ruffle the plumage and brush the bloom from his darling. Captain Bernard looked from one to the other with his rapid glance. He arranged the "top" of his hair foppishly; but as he did so he exposed to view above the jeering lip and thin nostril that quivered excitedly, a frank, open brow. "You are my prisoner, Legs-my-lea," he said plainly, "but it may be better for you than if you had fallen into our hands later in the day, as you assuredly would unless you had fled north of Scotland, when I might have had less power to protect you. Now, all that I insist on is, that you lie still in your own house in the town until your wounds be healed, and afterward that you hold yourself bound not to bear arms against King George for a year and a day, when, as I think, there will be no other prince or standard left in Scotland for you to fight for. As for you, madam"—and the soldier smiled on Mause with the sweetness of a brave man's smile—"on some sunny day to come, neither here in your house, or in my house of Bernard's Court, in England, I trust you will take back your hard words, and grant that there are honest men and pitiful men, as well as knaves, bullies and cut-throats, who wear my uniform."

Not on one sunny day alone, but on days of rain and frost, at home and abroad, Mause admitted humbly, and thanked God on her bended knees for the husband of her youth and the father of her bairns, that in the ranks she had condemned the wheat grew strong-stemmed and full-eared along with the tares. In proof of the statement Scotchmen will tell how James Wolfe raised his sickly, stern head and defied Bill Bluff to the face, when he received the order to stab the prisoners and the wounded men, lying thick as herds of cattle and fallen leaves on the black spring heather of Drummossie Moor. "I am a soldier," answered the hero of Quebec, "not an executioner."

"COUNTING OUT."

From the London Review.

The practice of "counting out" must have existed in the House of Commons for more than two centuries and a half, since it appears from an entry in the journals for 1607 that at that time sixty members were necessary to constitute "a House." The present rule, which requires forty members, inclusive of the Speaker, to be present, was established in 1640; but although it has been in force from that time to the present, it is still, according to Sir E. May, only a matter of usage, and may be altered at pleasure. It has, in point of fact, been suspended on more than one occasion. In March, 1793, it was, for instance, resolved that, for the purpose of receiving messages from the other House in regard to the trial of Warren Hastings, the Speaker might take the chair and direct the messengers to be called in, although forty members were not present. And in the year 1833, twenty members were constituted a quorum for the purpose of the morning sittings held during that session. Again, it is held that if the House of Commons is summoned to the House of Lords by her Majesty, or by Lords Commissioners before 4 o'clock in the afternoon, that fact of itself constitutes a House, whatever be the number of members present, so far as to enable the Speaker to obey the invitation or command of the Usher of the Black Rod. If, however, the summons is delayed until after 4 o'clock, it cannot be obeyed unless forty members are present; and in 1856 it actually happened that, in consequence of this rule having been overlooked, the Royal assent was prevented from being given to a number of bills on the day originally fixed. The Black Rod did not appear at the bar of the House of Commons until 4 o'clock; forty members were then not present, and as they did not make their appearance before 4:30 o'clock, to which hour the Speaker waited, there was no alternative but to adjourn the House and to leave the Royal Commission unexecuted. Dismissing, however, these exceptional cases, let us see what is the ordinary practice of the House. Except when morning sittings are specially ordered, the House meets on four days of the week at 3:45 o'clock, when prayers are read. During prayers the Speaker sits, not in his own raised chair, but in that of the Clerk at the table; and immediately the devotions of the House are terminated he counts from that place the members present. If these amount to forty he takes the chair at once; but if they do not, then he waits until 4 o'clock, when he again counts the House, this time standing on the upper step of his own chair. If a quorum be then present he seats himself, and business at once proceeds; if, on the other hand, the quorum is not made up, he adjourns the House to the next sitting day; and it is said that "no House" is made. When the House sits in the morning, no business can be entered upon until forty members are present, and if at any time before 4 o'clock notice is taken that that number of gentlemen are not in the House, business is suspended until a quorum is obtained; but the House cannot be "counted out" and adjourned until after 4 o'clock. If a House has been duly formed, and business has been entered upon, a "count-out" in that case may occur in two ways. In the first place, if it appears on the report of tellers on a division that forty members are not present, the Speaker forthwith adjourns the House. In the second place, the Speaker will count the House as often as notice is taken that the requisite number of members is not in attendance. That notice may be taken or given either by a direct motion that the House shall be counted, or by simply mentioning the fact that forty members are not in the House; and for that purpose it is perfectly in order to interrupt a speaker. Nay, more; a speaker may involuntarily count himself out, as once happened within the last few years, in a very amusing manner. An honorable member who was addressing the House on an Indian subject, was moved to violent indignation at the slight attention which the House paid to the concerns of our Eastern empire. By way of giving point to his argument, he exclaimed, "Why, Mr. Speaker, I am at this moment, and on this momentous subject, addressing only thirteen members." "Order, order," said the Speaker rising from his chair. The member looked astonished, but the Speaker was inexorable; the House was counted, and our eloquent Member of Parliament, to the intense delight of the House, had to leave the rest of his fiery oration unspoken. We have only to add, in order to complete our sketch of the practice on this point, that a Committee of the whole House cannot be counted out. If any one takes notice that forty members are not present, or if a division reveals the fact, the Chairman at once reports progress, and the Speaker then resumes the chair and counts. If there is not a quorum, the House stands adjourned; but if by that time a quorum has been obtained, the House again resolves itself into Committee.

In order to compass a count-out it is necessary, in the first place, to get the members out of the House, and in the next to keep them out. Both processes take place sometimes in a natural and sometimes in an artificial manner. A bore may empty the House without any extraneous assistance. But sometimes he does not quite accomplish the desired result; or he may not accomplish it so quickly as the Government or some one else may happen to desire. Then you see the member charged with the duty of effecting a "count-out" gliding about the House, and engaged in conversation with one little knot of men after another. Sometimes he appears to be rebuffed; but more often you see those whom he has been speaking to get up soon afterwards and leave the House. It is, of course, necessary to reduce the number of members in the House a good deal below forty, because it is always certain that some men will come in from the smoking-room or library as soon as the word is passed that a "count" is on. Some do this because they have an interest in the business; but there are others who appear to take such a course merely out of a perverse pleasure in perpetuating the sufferings of their fellow-creatures; while there is a third section who, themselves belonging to the species "bore," have a fellow-feeling for, and a natural interest in the other members of the same class. As soon as the number of members in the House is reduced to what is considered a safe thing, the motion is made that the House should be counted. Sometimes this is done by a gentleman rising openly in his place; but more often the member moving in the matter glides gently up to the Speaker's chair, whispers to him, and immediately runs out of the House in order that he may not himself be counted. In the latter case the reporters make it a point of honor not to give the name of the individual to whom they owe a debt of gratitude for doing his best to save them a night's labor.

It is probably unnecessary to say, for the information of those who are familiar with the debates in Parliament, that the Speaker does not "count" immediately his attention is called to the propriety of doing so. He rises, cries "Order, order," and thereupon the Clerk at the table turns a two-minute sand-glass, while strangers are directed to withdraw from below the bar. At the end of the two minutes the right honorable gentleman slowly counts the members, pointing to each with his three-cornered hat as he counts. During this time the doors of the House remain open, and it is at this stage of the proceedings that the chief amusement in connection with counting out occurs. If there are many members about the House, they generally congregate behind the glass doors opposite the Speaker's chair in order to watch the proceedings; and it not unfrequently occurs that an animated contest, generally limited to argument and chaff, but sometimes taking the form of physical obstruction ensues between those who desire to promote, and those who are bent upon defeating the attempt to "count-out." On a very recent occasion, for instance, when the Government, or at any rate their "whips," were in favor of the former course, it is said that a couple of their most stalwart supporters placed themselves right in the door-way and opposed a passive resistance to the efforts of members to enter. No member who enters during the process of "counting" is allowed to leave until it is over; and on more than one occasion, members having inadvertently come in, and desiring to withdraw, have been peremptorily ordered to their seats by the Speaker, there to be told of. If the number of forty is not reached, then, as soon as the Speaker has counted the last man present, he quits the chair without making any observation, and the House forthwith adjourns. If, on the other hand, forty is reached, he resumes his chair also without making any observation; the business proceeds, and as a general rule there is an immediate "exodus" of the members who have hastily rushed in to "make a House." The attempt to "count" may be, and frequently is, repeated several times in an evening, the couple of hours devoted to the dinner being, we need hardly say, the period generally selected for the operation. Upon the whole, it is very seldom that a debate on any important or interesting subject is interrupted by a "count-out." If anything of that kind is on the paper, sufficient private members are tolerably certain to be in attendance to prevent such a catastrophe; and on nights when Government business is taken, the subordinate members of the Administration, whose duty it is, according to Mr. Canning, "to make a House, to keep a House, and to cheer the Minister," form a compact corps adequate to defeat any attempts to terminate the sitting prematurely. On the other hand a "count-out" is a very convenient way of staving off the discussion which the House does not wish to entertain—say, for instance, a motion of Mr. Whalley's about the Roman Catholic Church, or the ventilation of some insignificant private grievance. Occasionally it is resorted to vexatiously, as in a recent instance when the Committee on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was prevented by notice being taken that forty members were not present, immediately the House had, after a morning sitting, resumed at 9 o'clock.

Modern Fashionable Dress.—When fashionable Madame has, to her own satisfaction, painted and varnished her face, she then proceeds, like Jebezel, to tire her head, and, whether she has much hair or little, she fixes on the back of it a huge nest of coarse hair, generally well baked in order to free it from the parasites with which it abounded when it first adorned the person of some Russian or North German peasant girl. Of course this gives an unnaturally large and heavy appearance to the cerebellar region; but nature is not exactly what is aimed at, still less refinement. If this style be not approved of, there is yet another fashion—namely, to cut the hair short in a crop, *criper* it, curl it, frizzle it, bleach it, burn it, and otherwise torture it until it has about as much life in it as last year's hay; and then to shampoo it, rumple it and tousle it, until the effect is to produce the aspect of a madwoman in one of her worst fits. This method, less troublesome and costly than the other, may be considered even more striking, so that it is largely adopted by a number of persons who are rather disreputable and poor. As is well known, not all of the asinine tribe wear asses' ears. Nevertheless, some of these votaries of dress find their ears too long, or too large, or ill-placed, or, what comes to the same thing, inconveniently placed, but a prettier or better-shaped pair are easily purchased, admirably moulded in gutta-percha or some other plastic material. They are delicately colored, fitted up with ear-rings and a spring apparatus, and they are then adjusted to the head, the despised natural ears being of course carefully hidden from view. It is long enough since a bonnet meant shelter to the face or protection to the head; that fragment of a bonnet which at present represents the head-gear, and which was some years ago worn on the back of the head and nape of the neck, is now poised on the front, and ornamented with birds, portions of beasts, reptiles and insects. We have seen a bonnet composed of a rose and a couple of feathers, another of two or three butterflies or as many beads and a bit of lace, and a third represented by five green leaves joined at the stalks. A white or spotted veil is thrown over the visage, in order that the adjuncts that properly belong to the theatre may not be immediately detected in the glare of daylight; and thus, with diaphanous tinted face, large painted eyes, and stereotyped smile, the lady goes forth looking much more as if she had stepped out of the green-room of a theatre, or from a Haymarket saloon, than from an English home. But it is in evening costume that our women have reached the minimum of dress and the maximum of brass. We remember a venerable old lady whose ideas of decorum were such that in her speech all above the foot was ankle, and all below the chin was chest; but now the female bosom is less the subject of a revelation than the feature of an exposition, and charms that were once reserved are now made the common property of every looker-on. A costume which has been described as consisting of a smock, a waistband, and a frill seems to exceed the bounds of honest liberality, and resembles most, perhaps, the attire mentioned by Rabelais, "nothing before and nothing behind, with sleeves of the same." Not very long ago two gentlemen were standing together at the Opera. "Did you ever see anything like that?" inquired one, with a significant glance, directing the eyes of his companion to the uncovered bust of a lady immediately below. "Not since I was weaned," was the suggestive reply. We are not aware whether the speaker was consciously or unconsciously reproducing a well-known archiepiscopal *mot*. Though our neighbors are not strait-laced, so far as bathing-costume in concerned, they are less tolerant of the nude than we are in this highly favored land. There was lately a story in one of the French papers that at a certain ball a lady was requested to leave the room because a chain of wrought gold, suspended from shoulder to shoulder, was the sole protection which it seemed to her well to wear on her bosom. To have made the toilette correspond throughout, the dress should have consisted of a crinoline skirt, which, though not so ornamental, would have been not less admirable and more effective.—*Saturday Review.*

The Amazone Masquee.—We have discovered at length the secret of the *Amazone masquee.* She is declared to be the daughter of a celebrated Wallachian Princess, whose adventures made a terrible sensation in Paris some few years ago. The *Amazone masquee*, so goes the legend, has arrived here for the sole purpose of seeking out her mother's destroyer and avenging her memory, and it is for this purpose that she rides all day in the Bois de Boulogne and the Champs Elysées, as the identity of the individual in question is only known to her through the portrait which was found attached to a gold chain round her dead mother's neck. The *Amazone* is just five-and-twenty. She had nursed her intention of revenge for years past, but was hitherto compelled to inaction by her husband. Being now released from all restraint by his death, she makes the first use of her freedom to pursue her unknown enemy night and day. She goes armed to the teeth—a pair of pistols in her belt, a long sword by her side. Whether there be the smallest foundation for the tale we know not, but we must say that in spite of the singularity of her appearance she is never followed by that *escouade* of horsemen who are, in general, beheld galloping after other individuals far less eccentric than the *Amazone.* On the contrary, it would seem as if the sound of her jingling sabre struck terror into the hearts of the *cocodès*, for they fly in a panic at her approach.—*Court Journal.*

THE GOLDEN CALF.

From the Owl.

Beloved am I by girls and men,
My right is never wrong;
My empty head's as good as ten,
Because my purse is long.
To others tho' mamma be stern
And Beauty's welcome cool,
They'll all say "Yes" when thousands bless
The fortunes of the fool.

Sweet are the looks a mother's eye
On favored suitors bends,
When money to each burning sigh
Its fond enchantment lends.
For younger sons may ask in vain,
And whisper love by stealth;
But matrons smile, and all beguile,
When Beauty flirts with wealth.

Oh tell me not of wit profound,
And stature like Apollo,
Where science is an empty sound,
And aught but gold rings hollow;
For whom does each fair *débutante*
The plighted swain throw over?
'Tis not for you, the gifted few,
But for the titled lover.

Then how can humble worth compare,
Tho' decked by Heaven's best graces,
With him whose frame, how mean soe'er,
A million's charms embraces!
For though sweet forms and colors change,
And young affections fly,
The thirst of gold does not grow old,
Alas! and cannot die.

Walt Whitman.—After all, however, the greatest distinction of Mr. Whitman as a poet is his positive and entire originality. To any one who thinks so, it is open to say that he is formless both in subject matter and executive treatment; and that poetry must and shall conform to certain prescriptions, and display certain delicacies and refinements of art, such (for instance) as we find in amplest measure in the writings of Tennyson. We should be the last to deny the unsafeness of any haphazard obtuseness or antipathy to these canons of art; but when we light upon a masterly original genius, opening up a new sphere of poetic opportunity, we must decline to restrict ourselves to any standard which would exclude him from court. Whitman, with all his many and crying blemishes, appears to us to have done something new both in performance and in suggestion; something which is intensely modern and intensely American; something which, without any exaggerated wildness of speculation or foolish worship of the untried, may be expected to stand in a relation to future poetic efforts hardly less typical and monumental than the Homeric poems toward Grecian and epic work, or those of Shakespeare toward English and dramatic. Of course we do not say that Whitman is as good as Shakespeare or Homer, but that he is, like them, an originator, an initiator, possessed of a vast and noble range of conception and treatment. His book is incomparably the largest poetic work of our period. In this respect we know nothing to be set beside it save the as yet uncompleted *Légende des Siècles* of Victor Hugo; and the largeness of that is of a different order, consisting of a great historico-speculative scheme, treated assuredly with vivid genius and original power, but still according to the established and traditional bases of poetic form. Whitman, on the contrary, breaks with all precedent. He thinks, sees, invents, executes and initiates entirely out of his own personality; having a most capacious mind and a boundless personal relation to whatsoever he has himself contemplated and experienced, and no relation at all to proscription of any sort. Indeed, he would be a poet without analogy and without association, were it not for this, which is one great element of that power and prospective leadership of which he is daringly conscious—that he is altogether and profoundly in sympathy with the predominant temper and aims of the predominant nation to which he belongs. He brings a glowing mind into contact with his own time and people; and the flame from which it catches fire is Americanism. His comprehension, his energy and his tenderness are equally extreme, and are all conversant with and devoted to actualities.

Many readers of Whitman may think that his writings are such as most people could produce if only they had the like iconoclastic boldness and the like Titanic power of temperament. This may or may not be a complete account of the genesis of the poems. All we can say is that, if it is a complete account, these qualities are not to be had for the asking. To have them, and act upon their impulses in the poetic sphere, is simply to have genius, and that of a very original and extraordinary calibre.—*London Chronicle.*

Choosing Traveling Companions.—The disadvantages of choosing as a traveling companion a man of whom one knows too little are formidable. In the course of companionship for six weeks men are thrown into very close contact. Every little foible in the companion of our choice comes out into violent relief before many miles are passed, and at the end of a week has become entirely unbearable. Perhaps, for example, the companion has a turn for whistling, of which he is rather proud. It is possible for a person of phlegmatic disposition to travel with equanimity for a day or two with a whistling genius, and, by abstracting his mind as far as possible from his comrade, to live the whistling down. It appears churlish and ridiculous to be put out by such a trifle. But after forty-eight hours the whistling begins to tell, and ends by inflicting excruciating agony. What is to be done? It requires much moral courage boldly to remonstrate with the innocent and smiling offender, who is totally unconscious of his sins. It is far easier to say nothing, and to vent one's dislike of whistling by hating the whistler with a deadly and suppressed hatred. And the hatred thus begun grows before very long to a white heat. Everything the whistler does only serves to fan the flame. Once awakened to a sense of his imperfections, we go on in a condition of internal fury to criticise all his other performances, and to wish him hourly at the bottom of the British Channel. Whistling, we soon perceive, is only the first item in a chapter of atrocities, which we might never perhaps have thought of observing if it had not been confounded tunes which have wearied our patient soul. At the end of a heavy day a traveler's temper is not at the best of times a thing to be trifled with, and is easily moved to ferocious antipathies against those about him. The wretched whistler, who at the beginning of the morning was only a bore, at the close of the evening appears an incarnate fiend. Not only does he whistle like a demon, but we observe with pain that, when he is hungry, he eats like a horse and drinks like a bargee. Nothing is so observant as dislike. As soon as we are dissatisfied with the partner of our journey our eyes are opened to the weak side of everything he does. His voice seems twice as loud and harsh as when we started. We burn to revenge on him the way he airs his French to the waiters; we hate him in his rising up and in his sitting down, and it is difficult to say whether we most detest and despise his affability to the men, or his gallantry to the women, who cross his path. There are no doubt a few moments of pleasure and enjoyment to be derived from the tour. These are when we have safely got rid of his society for a couple of hours. No sense of delight is so exquisite as that which a man experiences—who has worked himself into a state of bitter animosity toward a traveling companion—when the traveling companion is safely off on a visit to the top of some neighboring tower or cathedral, and we can give ourselves up to the ineffable luxury of being alone. It may appear a cynical observation, but perhaps the only real pleasure of traveling with another is the intense sensation of enjoyment at those rare intervals when he has set out for a day's recreation by himself. This is one of the freshest and keenest luxuries of life, and makes up for a good deal of the bitter which has necessarily preceded it. People who have never felt it may realize to themselves what it is like by the somewhat similar sensation of emerging from a London drum into the cool air, in company with a cigar. Everybody admits that it is worth going to a drum, in order to taste the rapturous sensation of getting away from it. In the same way it is worth traveling with a traveling companion, in order to experience the thrilling delight of getting rid of him.—*Saturday Review.*

Sunday Concerts.—In a religious point of view, we do not see that they are worse than the oratories to which a great many good people go on Sunday nights without a suspicion of wrong. And socially speaking, we can see that they might be of very great benefit. We have before recorded our conviction of the importance of Central Park as an educational element, of its influence in refining and humanizing our people, and we have ventured an opinion that no means should be spared to increase its attraction for the masses. And it certainly cannot be denied that music has very powerful attractions for the coarsest and least educated; the multitude of hand-organs, hurdy-gurdies, clarionets and French horns that prey upon our community acquit us of any inherent fitness for treasons, stratagems and spoils. Civilization, indeed, rather spoils us for these simple harmonies; our aspirations for Congress or the Common Council and our distaste for hand-organs generally begin together. We would, then, have concerts every day in the week, if possible; on Sunday most of all. For Sunday is for the most part the only day in the week wherein working people—those who most need recreation—find time for it; and if they cannot find it in harmless amusements, they will seek it in harmful ones. Relaxation is an absolute physical and moral want. Rest alone, mere bodily and mental inactivity, is not sufficient. Human nature craves amusement as well.

"All work and no play,
Makes Jack a dull boy,"

is a saying as true as it is trite; and to make our laboring classes intelligent and useful members of the community, we should be as solicitous for their recreation as we are for their graver occupations. The deservedly popular Terrace Garden concerts in a measure fill the public want, and most deliciously they fill it; but the price of admission, small as it is, is still greater than many of our poorer fellow-citizens can well afford. To them free open air Sunday concerts would be a source of perennial delight, something to be looked forward to and remembered from week's end to end. And perhaps among these humble listeners might be found as many thankful and pious listeners as in any fashionable shrine, where God, let us hope, is served in the livery of Mammon, and dainty worshippers drowse peacefully under the rolling harmonies of costly organs and the modulated inanities of equally expensive pastors. To the truly devout spirit God is everywhere revealed, and nowhere is he more vividly seen or more earnestly worshipped than in the magnificent temple of nature not made with hands. Not idly was it written that there are

"Tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in everything."

We are persuaded that it is just the want of Sunday concerts, of Sunday art galleries, of Sunday libraries and Sunday reading-rooms, which has created the very undesirable necessity for excise laws and other legal and moral appliances for doing a very right thing in a very wrong way. Of the two devices we prefer the former.—*Round Table.*

Mistakes in Character.—There can be no doubt that a great many of the actions which we take to be infallible signs of the character of the person who does them are, in fact, not infallible at all. This is only another way of putting a truth which few people would care to deny, that few characters are entirely consistent and complete in all their parts. Wise people have weak places, and foolish people have often acuteness enough to feign one or two of the superficial airs and attributes of wisdom. De Retz instantly marked Chigi as having a small mind, from the moment that he told him that he had written with the same pen for three years, and that it was a capital pen still. This proved a sagacious judgment. When Chigi became Pope, it was truly said of him that he was *maximus in minimis* and *minimus in maximis*, just the kind of person who would have a conceit about his pen. Still the mere fact on which De Retz founded a judgment which circumstances afterward justified was not in itself a perfectly adequate basis for such a judgment. A man might amuse himself by taking excessive care of his pen, and might find sincere satisfaction in the thought that the pen had lasted for three years, and still was a good pen, without necessarily being a trifler and an ass. We continually find that men of subtle and vigorous intellects, constantly exercised in important affairs, delight in being able to think or talk about small things, and have an interest in what to prigs and pedants appear disgustingly frivolous concerns. It is not always pleasant to meet a great man in one of those leisure moments. We expect some outward and visible sign of his greatness, that he will talk well, and say fine things, and disclose to us all that lies next his heart. We forget that he has been thinking or writing fine things all day, and that he has had quite enough of what lies next his heart to be only too happy to forget it for a while. The poet is only too glad to escape from the ideas which have mastered him for hours and days and weeks. The philosopher who has been the slave of his books and his trains of thought is charmed to mix with people who don't read and don't know exactly what a train of thought means. The statesman who has been busied in affairs and dispatches and squabbles among his colleagues, and so forth, thinks himself in Paradise when he can expatiate upon horses or crops or the Opera. Persons who do not know what it is to have an urgent and serious interest in their minds are extremely vexed and disappointed when they find a prominent man unwilling to exhaust himself by "tumbling" for their pleasure and behoof. They are very often ready to vow that his prominence is altogether unmerited, and that, in spite of everything to the contrary, he is at bottom a thoroughly poor creature. It is certainly true that a man may attain prominence by virtue of charlatanry, and therefore these exacting persons may now and then be right in their disparagement of people with a reputation. But it is a violent mistake to assume that a man is beneath his reputation just because he declines to show off or talk up to it, whenever anybody chooses to try to wind him up, as though he were some cunningly-constructed machine. Talleyrand was as judicious as usual when he replied to the impertinent visitor who wanted to involve him in a conversation upon affairs of State "Pardon me, Sir: I never talk about what I understand." Wise men often follow his example. It is to be deplored that it does not become more general. Society would be ever so much more enjoyable if people would not insist upon airing their specialties; and, as a rule, a man with sincere respect for his own specialty, and honest knowledge of it, is the last person in the world to thrust it upon those who are not competent to understand or to measure it. He is much more willing to discourse upon his pen, like Cardinal Chigi, or his ink-pot, or the kind of paper which he uses, than upon the ideas which these are the humble instruments of fixing and conveying to the public. Anybody can understand and appreciate the qualities of a pen which has proved a good and serviceable pen for three whole years. Provided the owner of such an implement does not carry his demand for our enthusiasm on the subject too far, he could not choose a better kind of subject for light conversation after a day's work. It is rank ingratitude to mark such a man out as having a small mind.—*Saturday Review.*

Alpine Meadows.—The sunlight and the freshness and the flowers of Alpine meadows form more than half the charm of Switzerland. The other day we walked to a pasture called the Col de Checruit, high up the valley of Cormayeur, where the spring was still in its first freshness. Gradually we climbed by dusty roads, and through hot fields where the grass had just been mown, beneath the fierce light of the morning sun. Not a breath of air was stirring, and the heavy pines hung overhead upon their crags, as if to fence the gorge from every wondering breeze. There is nothing more oppressive than these scorching sides of narrow rifts, shut in by woods and precipices. But suddenly the valley broadened, the pines and larches disappeared, and we found ourselves upon a wide green semicircle of the softest meadows. Little rills of water went rushing through them, rippling over pebbles, rustling under dockleaves, and eddying against their wooden barriers. Far and wide "you scarce could see the grass for flowers," while on every side the tinkling of cow-bells, and the voices of shepherds calling to one another from the Alps, or singing at their work, were borne across the fields. As we climbed we came into still fresher pastures where the snow had scarcely melted. There the goats and cattle were collected, and the shepherds sat among them, fondling the kids and calling them by name. When they called, the creatures came, expecting salt and bread. It was pretty to see them lying near their masters, playing and butting at them with their horns, or bleating for the sweet rye-bread. The women knitted stockings, laughing among themselves, and singing all the while. As soon as we reached them they gathered round to talk. An old herdsman, who was clearly the patriarch of this Arcadia, asked us many questions in a slow deliberate voice. We told him who we were, and tried to interest him in the cattle-plague, which be appeared to regard as an evil very unreal and far away—like the murrain upon Pharaoh's herds which one reads about in Exodus. but he was courteous and polite, doing the honors of his pasture with simplicity and ease. He took us to his chalet and gave us bowls of pure cold milk. It was a funny little wooden house clean and dark. The sky peeped through its tiles, and if shepherds were not in the habit of sleeping soundly all night long they might count the setting and rising stars without lifting their heads from the pillow. He told us how far pleasanter they found the Summer season than the long cold Winter which they have to spend in gloomy houses in Cormayeur. This, indeed, is the true pastoral life which poets have described—a happy Summer life among the flowers, well occupied with simple cares, and harassed by "no enemy but Winter and rough weather."—*Cornhill for July.*

Jokes.—One fertile source of jests is misplaced sympathy—fellow-feeling bestowed on the wrong side. Thus, when Lord Sidmouth said one day, "My brains are gone to the dogs this morning," Sir H. Nicolas at once ejaculated, "Poor dogs!" A French lady, hearing how a Capuchin had been devoured by wolves, exclaimed, "Poor beasts! hunger must be a terrible thing." And Peter Pinder, on a stone being flung at George III., and narrowly missing his head, celebrated the "lucky escape of the stone." Akin to this topic of misplaced sympathy, is another of misplaced choice. Two things may be inseparably joined—one evil, the other good. To shuffle their characters often has a whimsical effect. A young fellow was talking of the time to come—"a hundred years hence, when we shall all be in Heaven." "My dear," said his mother, "don't talk of such horrid things." Clough writes, "Did I ever tell you of the Calvanist woman who, being asked about the Universities, said, 'Yes; they expect that everybody will be saved; but we look for better things?'" These are substantially the same as the sentence of Sir Andrew Aguecheek's challenge: "God have mercy upon one of our souls! He may have mercy upon mine; but my hope is better, and so look to thyself." Akin to both of these topics is the confusion of *meum* and *tuum* in matters of very exclusive property. "Take a wife, Tom," said Sheridan to his son. "Very well; whose shall I take?" was the answer. "You should take a walk every morning on an empty stomach," said a doctor to Sydney Smith. "Upon whose?" asked the patient. Another species of confusion is when such a distinction is made between the constituent elements of a thing and the whole which they constitute, that the same thing is affirmed of the one and denied of the other. "He cannot see the wood for the trees," or "the town for the houses," are cases in point. Horace Walpole said he believed he should love his country very well, if it was not for his countrymen. An opposition may be made between the constituents of an act and the act itself, analogous to that between the whole and the mere assemblage of its parts. Thus it has been said of a successful woer, "Il subit couragueusement son bonheur." A story is told of a lady saying to her lover, "Eh bien, Raoul, je me damne pour toi"—"Et moi, je me sauve," says he. All these topics may be reduced to the single head of a crafty mistaking of the matter in hand, making the end contradictory to the means, the parts to the whole, the thing suggested to the suggestion, and the characterization to the character.—*London Chronicle.*

Disraeli.—He is open, a confessed, a recognized, Free Lance—the *Cent Suisse* of the Tory Party—splendidly remunerated and trusted; but so remunerated and so trusted, faithful and loyal unto death. What, in the name of plain sense, is there sphinx-like in that? Men who see a riddle there are like the children who look for miracles in the daisy they pluck to pieces with childish ejaculation. Two anecdotes concerning Mr. Disraeli have lately gone the round of the clubs, which, true or false, so exactly illustrate his position, and the public and acknowledged view of that position, that we cannot forbear to quote them. "They may say what they like of me," Mr. Disraeli is reported to have said, talking to an old friend the other day; "they may say what they like of me, but there are two things they cannot say: They cannot say I have ceased to be a Jew, and they cannot say I have ceased to be a Radical." Well, certainly, nobody can say either the one or the other; for it was Mr. Disraeli who admitted the Jews to Parliament, after Lord John Russell had privately confessed, when in power, that he dare not do so—a confession not by any means very creditable to the gritty little nobleman, who owed much to the Jews, and for whom every Jew in the Kingdom was ready to walk barefoot through fire. As for Mr. Disraeli's Radicalism, if we did not know that "his forte was sedition," we know that he has suffered household suffrage to walk into the citadel of the Constitution to save his party, with only conventional resistance on his part—a well-feigned, nicely-calculated, a most artistic and decorous resistance—yet still, it must be confessed, a conventional—not a passionate, not a personal, resistance. We honor Mr. Disraeli for his fidelity to the Jews. It is one of his claims to greatness. It is in our humble opinion the key note and the foundation of the grandeur of his personality. We could wish, (for great men are not to be had for the asking,) we could wish that his fidelity had not been alloyed by the quackery of Caucasianism and the hierophantism of an Asian mystery, trumpery which no man better than Mr. Disraeli knew to be the merest piece of literary jugglery and polytechnic hocus-pocus. His position would have been indefinitely more august, if he had said with biblical simplicity, as Mr. Gladstone said of the workman—the Jew is after your own flesh and blood. He gave you your Saviour.—*British Quarterly Review.*

Lord Dundreary in Paris.—Several newspapers alluded yesterday to the first appearance, at the Theatre des Italiens, of the English comedians under the management of Mr. Sothern. The performance was highly successful, although we fear that the play in which Mr. Sothern appeared—"Our American Cousin"—and the *rôle* assumed by that gentleman, were not very generally understood. Yet the cause of the popularity of the piece is easily explained. Mr. Sothern, before entering the theatrical profession, was a man of the world, and possessed a large fortune. He frequently acted with amateur comedians, and had achieved a great reputation as a delineator of English eccentricities. Pecuniary embarrassments subsequently induced him to seek his livelihood on the boards. A comedy entitled "Our American Cousin" seemed to him a suitable frame for the introduction of a favorite type, and the character of Lord Dundreary was then made known to the public. Lord Dundreary is the Joseph Prudhomme of British aristocracy. Like Joseph Prudhomme, he is taxed daily with the commission of a hundred acts of folly. Thus it comes that the words of the character assumed by Mr. Sothern are constantly being changed. If a singular incident occur, one may be sure that that same evening Lord Dundreary, who is a living newspaper, will have his say on the subject. Besides, Mr. Sothern does not write his parts, but composes them to suit the occasion, and frequently improvises them. These particulars will suffice to shield our neighbors from a reproach that has been frequently addressed to them. The people that recently supplied our stage with "Arrah-na-Pogue" are not unfitted for the cultivation of the dramatic art. What would our English friends say of our ability as dramatists when that ability is represented by *La Biche au Bois*?—*From the Opinion Nationale, July* 11.

A "Crotchety Person."—The debate on Mr. Lowe's motion as to the representation of minorities was good all through; but the most telling hit was made by Mr. Lowe in his reply. Mr. Disraeli had said that Mr. Lowe wanted by his plan to introduce "crotchety men." "What is a crotchety man?" said Mr. Lowe. "I suppose it is a man who holds the same opinions this year that he did last." The House felt the home-thrust, and Whig and Tory joined in one loud and long burst of uproarious cheering. "If so," continued the relentless persecutor, as soon as the excitement would allow him to go on—"if so, I congratulate the right hon. gentleman that he is not a crotchety man, and that he never need seek the aid of one of these constituencies." The cheering was renewed, and it did not subside till the division took place.

Decorations.—A Paris correspondent, alluding to the display of decorations at the Exhibition, says: "I remember once assisting at a grand pageant further north, and my next neighbor was an unmistakable Briton of municipal or parochial type, and he wore on his breast a gold or gilt medal which was about the size of an ordinary saucer. The natives, curious in these things, eyed my friend's decoration with a curiosity mixed with awe. Generals, and colonels, and captains, and court officials, and rum-looking ecclesiastics passed up and down, and as we magnify all things which we don't understand, they took it into their heads that my insular friend must be some extraordinary swell.

perhaps the Prime Minister of England, or at least the Archbishop of Canterbury. Whenever they had a chance they poked a sly question at me, but I could give them no information. I knew nothing about the medal, except that it was not the Order of the Garter, and didn't hail from Waterloo or the Crimea. When it was all over, my friend and self adjourned for refreshment, and in the confidence of the mutual glass I ventured to ask a solution of the mystery. 'Well,' said my friend, 'the fact is I am twice Grand Master of the Cordwainers' Company, and they gave me this medal to commemorate so remarkable an event. When I came here I was told I should get no respect unless I was decorated, and so I hung my medal round my neck for want of a better order."

THE MINSTREL'S SONG.

From Once a Week.

"Praise me my dames' bright eyes,
Their depths, truth's gleaming well;
Unfold their splendor and their size,
Their mystic meanings tell!
This, minstrel, fain from thee I'd learn;
Brave guerdon for thy pains thou'lt earn!"

The minstrel touched his lyre,
Gazed upward to the blue,
Till music magic fire
O'er chord and utt'rance threw,
Then chanted low this simple strain;
Echo laughed back his words again.

"Blue eyes!—soft April skies
With smiles and tears in turn—
Full soon hearts sadly-wise
Your treach'rous lustre learn:
Bright with past memories you shine;
I would not, dare not make you mine!

"Black eyes!—as storm-waves rise,
And lightnings rend the main—
So flash your quick replies,
So falls your passion's rain;
Come woe, come weal, with future days,
Ne'er scath me with your dazzling blaze!

"Brown eyes!—love's richest prize—
In you long summer hours
Sleep mirrored, trouble flies,
Peace wooes your soothing powers!
Yours the best bliss men here may know,
Bend on me aye your soft, sweet glow!"

He ceased; applause rang round,
His glance sought one fair face;
Silent in love's deep swound
She flung him looks of grace:
Her soft brown eyes with tear-drops starred—
The prince's daughter, Hildegard!

The months have onward fled,
A pageant threads the hall;
Ho! bugles, wake the dead;
Ho! flutes the living call.
Wish the sweet pair true bliss, long life,
The minstrel and his brown-eyed wife!

M. G. WATKINS.

VOGEL VON FALCKENSTEIN.

From Once a Week.

It may be remembered that VOGEL VON FALCKENSTEIN was at the head of that division of the Prussian army which acted on the Main against the Bavarians and Confederate troops during the late war, and was thus called the *Main Armée*. The following story, given from his own words, will help to show what might also be proved from many other instances, viz.: that the successes of the Prussians were owing less to any special preparations on their part, than to a thorough devotion to their calling in the officers, and an untiring industry in fitting themselves for its practical work. He says:

I passed the whole of my early life in the belief that I was destined for a priest. The idea took my fancy excessively, and it never occurred to me for a moment that the same future day I should cause my poor mother a great deal of grief and anxiety by breaking free from this plan of my own accord.

Our family is a very old one, but at the beginning of the present century was sadly reduced in circumstances. My father had been Major in the Prussian army, and as such, assisted at the siege of Cosel, soon after which he died, leaving my mother almost penniless. She therefore looked upon it as a marvelous piece of good fortune when my uncle, the Archbishop of Breslau, offered to provide for me on condition that I should enter the Church.

In Germany, Roman Catholic noblemen so seldom take holy orders that with my own old name, and my uncle's protection, I had every prospect of a brilliant career, and my mother cannot be blamed for having allowed this thought so completely to possess her mind, that she afterward used every endeavor to persuade, and even compel, me to persevere in it. But surely seldom had a son weightier grounds for disobedience to his mother.

A feverish thrill was running through the land. Men said that Germany was to be German once more; that our King had flung the gauntlet to the foreign conqueror; that from every province old and young were crowding round his standard; that he himself had called his people, one and all, to arms. It was as if a whirlwind had seized me in the midst of my quiet studies; in one day all my former plans vanished; my relations entreated, besought, threatened; all was in vain. The Prussian and the Falckenstein awoke within me, and in opposition to my weeping mother arose the remembrance of my dead father; he, while only Major, had gained the order *pour le mérite*, and his memory bade me do my duty to my fatherland. Then came a hard struggle. My mother, backed by the family, positively forbade me to carry out my wish; and I, on that very day, gave in my name as a volunteer. I was just sixteen. It seemed, however, as if my family were right. I was rejected on the ground of bodily weakness. I tried another regiment with the same result; a third; and at last the Foot-guards themselves. The Colonel, after listening quietly to my petition, asked whether I had "brought the others."

"What others?" said I, in surprise.

"Why, the men to carry your gun and knapsack, for you certainly can't do that yourself."

I turned as red as fire, ran off like a madman, and, child as I was, told the whole story to my mother.

The truth was, that no regiment could have been expected to admit me. I was unusually weak for my age, my chest was narrow, and people thought I must be consumptive; indeed, one physician told me so, point-blank. This brought me to despair; I had no rest, day or night, and the triumphant feeling of my relations made the matter harder to bear. Then, one sleepless night, I remembered that, at my father's funeral, one of his friends, a Col. VON KLUX, had told my mother to rely on his help if she should ever wish to place her son in the Cadet College, a promise which, of course, had never been claimed, since I was destined for a seminarist. In a moment my mind was made up, and the next morning I started, found the Colonel, told him my decided resolution to go into the army, and at the same time all the hindrances which lay in my path, and begged him, in my father's name, to help me. Now, at last, I had succeeded in finding some one who quite understood my feelings in the matter, and he promised me all the assistance in his power. I went home in triumph, and, as usual, told my mother everything. She put on her walking-dress at once and left the house, returned in an hour's time and reported that she had seen the Colonel herself, and that he had said it was utterly impossible to make a soldier of me, for I had not as much strength as a girl of twelve, but that he had not liked to tell me this because I seemed so excited about it. Here was a petrifying piece of news! Of course I wanted to rush off at once and ask what he had meant by thus deceiving me; but this my mother would on no account allow. She went out again, and to make my obedience sure, locked the outer door of our apartments. There was I shut up and chafing like a wild beast in its den, raging against myself and my miserable fate, but especially against the Colonel for having cheated me so shamefully.

Quite by chance I went into the kitchen, and there saw, as I stood looking down into the courtyard, that one of the windows in the public staircase had been left open. A daring idea came into my mind. I took a long ironing board which stood in the kitchen, and pushed it out from one window to the other. Oh, joy! it just reached across. In another moment I was on my bridge; my head swam; I could think of nothing but the pavement underneath me, and the chance of falling; however, there was no choice, on I was obliged to go, and did go, and at last was free. I rushed off and presented myself boldly before the Colonel. He laughed at me for having been so easily hoaxed by my mother, (who was probably acting under the advice of the family,) but said that, on the contrary, he had told her I should become a sturdy soldier some day, if the French would only give us the time. "And now," he went on, "to put an end to all these lamentations, here are twenty-five thalers, buy your equipments, and appear with the battalion at Jauer," naming a particular day.

I will not stay to describe all the scenes which took place at home before I left. It was a great trouble to my poor mother. And that was not all; when I reached the battalion the Captain of the company to which I was assigned looked at me, and cried, "Can't make any use of you; you may go home. I want men, not children." This was another fatal blow; my energy and my invention were now exhausted, and there seemed only one chance left, viz., to wait (as a friend advised me) for the Colonel's arrival, and trust to his speaking with the Captain in my favor.

Fortunately, he came the next day, and the battalion had to defile before him at once. Contrary to the Captain's orders, I stepped into the ranks, but made myself as small as possible to escape his notice.

The Colonel rode up, halted in front of our line, and called out in a tone which I have never forgotten, "Where is the volunteer, Von FALCKENSTEIN?"

"Here, Colonel," I answered, stepping out of the ranks and going up to the Captain, who could scarcely believe his eyes.

"Gentlemen," said the Colonel, turning to the officers, "I must beg you to be considerate with this young man while on march. He is young, and not strong; but his father was a brave officer, and he himself has given up everything to fight for his king. You will have to take some pains with him; but when we catch sight of the enemy he will do his duty like a man; I will answer for that."

So now, after all, I was really a soldier, and the Captain who had sent me off yesterday was the first to offer me his hand and wish me success. The result, however, proved that the officers who had refused to let me serve in their regiments had not been mistaken. Though I exerted an almost unnatural strength of will, I should certainly have broken down on those long, weary marches, if the officers had not come to my help. One day one of them, a Herr VON KLEIST, sent for me. "FALCKENSTEIN," said he, "this won't do; you are killing yourself with that confounded knapsack. I would let you put it on the baggage-wagon with pleasure, but that the men would be sure to laugh at you; so, look here, take your things out, put them with mine, and we'll stuff the knapsack with straw; that will set the matter right every way."

No sooner said than done.

"By the bye, though," said Herr VON KLEIST, the next morning, as he saw me marching along like a veteran, "this permission can only last till the next engagement. Then you must win your epaulettes, and get rid of your knapsack that way."

These words haunted me day and night. I really believe I would rather have died at once than feel my breast-bone torn asunder again by that awful knapsack. And so it was that, at the close of the very first action in which our troops were engaged, I was asked to take my choice between the rank of officer and the Iron Cross. All my bravery must be attributed to the dreaded knapsack, for Herr VON KLEIST had seemed to think the time of leave getting too long, and the fearful alternative left me no peace. I must confess it was a great temptation to think of wearing the much-sought-for Iron Cross at seventeen, but still I chose the epaulettes, and comforted myself by thinking that the war was not over yet, and the Iron Cross could still be won. At Montmirail, soon after, I did win it. I was the only officer in the battalion uninjured. The rest were all killed or wounded. I had to command the battalion at 18, and the same evening the Iron Cross became mine.

Of the next few years of my life I have no agreeable recollection; a thorough military education was harder to gain than the Iron Cross, but I gave my whole heart to the work, and in time became a tolerable lieutenant. During the long and tedious years of peace which followed, I was fortunately appointed to the topographical bureau, an appointment which has laid the foundation of a military career for many beside myself. Here I learnt drawing, and found such delight in it that, in my leisure hours, I took lessons in oil painting. But, like my colleague MOLTKE, I had nothing but my lieutenant's pay, and I ventured to think that my financial operations were even more brilliant than his, for I managed not only to obtain lessons in painting and modern languages, but to keep a horse, a thing which, to this day, I am proud of. My secret was work and economy; I was bent on making a career which, in time of peace, without fortune or friends, was difficult, if not impossible; I determined, therefore, to perfect myself in some one branch of my calling, and pursue that meanwhile as a secondary occupation. Drawing was my greatest pleasure; I undertook to survey for maps, and as these were afterward engraved, I not only furthered my topographical knowledge, but earned a sum sufficient to help out my pay. Some years passed in this manner, till, by the time the desired Captain's epaulettes appeared, I not only was well up in my own profession, but, if necessary, could have earned my bread by painting and drawing. Promotion came slowly at first, but as the years went on its steps quickened, and at last I reached the rank of Colonel, and was attached to Gen. WRANGEL's staff.

After the war in Schleswig, where I held the post of chief to the general staff, my career seemed at an end, and I was content, for I had succeeded in gaining the highest wish of my whole life. The order *pour le mérite* that my father had worn hung round my own neck, and I desired nothing more than to spend the evening of my life quietly in my own family. But, far from this! in the last few months I have lived to see more than in my whole previous life.

Everything in the army of the Main was extemporized, even its commander; and this is the best answer to those who say we had been long preparing for war with South Germany. A prepared Prussian army looks, I must say, rather different from the one of which I had then to take the command. Everything necessary to an army in the field was wanting there, but what was not wanting was a courage in the men, a devotion and intelligence in the officers, and a sagacity and energy in the leaders commanding immediately under me, such as I had not expected to find.

We forced ourselves, like a wedge, between the two hostile armies, and pressed on both sides till they were rent asunder. I am at a loss to account for the weakness of the enemy; their soldiers fought well; the lists of killed and wounded prove that the officers did their duty; their men are, without question, better shots than our own; they had splendid cavalry, good arms, a perfect knowledge of the ground, and the great advantage of always being able to act on the defensive on ground which offers great difficulties to an attacking force. I can only come to the conclusion that their weakness must have lain in a want of unity and energy among their leaders, who, besides, had evidently no correct idea of the organization or powers of the Prussian army. Yet even this will not entirely account for their unprecedented weakness. In my opinion, the real ground must be sought for in their entire organization. I shall not live to see the day, but, when once the German armies are all organized on the pattern of our own, let come who may, we can defy the world.

At Aschaffenburg we had the army of the empire against us. Ah! if I could only lead those brave fellows and my own Westphalians together against a foreign enemy, why then we should see wonders! But these are castles in the air for an old man who will be seventy next January.

COUNT BISMARCK'S ADVENTURE IN PARIS.—Even M. DE BISMARCK has his story to tell. His adventure relates to his dancing the cotillion at the great ball of the "*beau Lundi*," when the gardens of the Palace were illuminated, and the staircase, in painted canvas by M. ALPHAUD, was added on to the stone perron by PHILIBERT DELORME. "The Empress was approaching," says M. DE BISMARCK. "In her suite was a lady of great beauty, and of the same exquisitely graceful bearing as her Majesty. Her fair hair was gathered up according to the present fashion in a tremendous club behind, and in front was suffered to blow hither and thither, moved by the night breeze of the garden in the lightest and most careless manner imaginable. I was standing before the statue of the dying Laïs, looking round in embarrassment lest any one should be near, and feeling unutterable wonder that the strong current of electric light should be directed straight upon this rather *decollete* work of art, so that all Paris above a certain level could not fail to have this *point de mire* before their eyes, when the pattering of little feet upon the gravel announced the advancing of the little group, and I withdrew discreetly, not caring to embarrass the ladies by my apparent attention to this extraordinary statue, sprawling so conspicuously beneath the torrent of light directed full upon it. But my retreat was cut off by the fair beauty I had observed before. She playfully objected to my withdrawing, and soon was joined by other ladies, until we formed a most pleasant *coterie*. The lady asked me if the gardens of Potsdam were to be compared to those of the Tuileries, and then other questions equally harmless, and, finally, whether the Prussian ladies ever bestowed a *discrétion* on the cavalier of their choice. I frankly owned my ignorance of any such custom. She then laughingly stepped upon the grass, and gathering a rose from the corner tree presented it to me, saying, 'Now, *that* is a *discrétion*; you are entitled to claim any favor you may choose.' 'The privilege of a dance,' said I, not wishing to appear ignorant or awkward in this novel position. The sound of the music reached us then, and the company began to return within doors. I sought the lady out and claimed my privilege of one dance with her. 'Not one, but all,' was her reply. And that is how I came to be the partner of that one lady during the whole evening, and why I have been so quizzed and questioned since then." That is the statesman's version of the story, which is owned by the lady herself to be true in all points. But the moral is differently drawn at the Tuileries. The circumstance, which excited such curiosity at the time, is said to have been all foreseen by the sharp eyes and keen perceptions of those around the throne whose business it is to see and to perceive.—*Paris Correspondence of the Court Journal.*

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S MANUSCRIPTS.—Written uniformly on paper of quarto size, in a clear character, which is free without being straggly and bold without being inelegant, these autograph works are "readable" in the strictest sense of the word. They had been bound as volumes by their late possessor, and their solid looking Russia backs might be overlooked on a shelf for any promise they give of extraordinary interest. Readers of SCOTT may guess, as much from the flowing, right-onward language of his pages, whether verse or prose, as from the voluminous quantity of what he wrote, that the manuscript would be a little disfigured by erasures and emendations. This is for the most part a fact. Lines and lines together follow in smooth unblotted sequence. The pictures are hit off at once, not without careful art, but rather perhaps with the more scrupulous and unvarying attention, because of the necessity of spontaneous finish. Sir WALTER knew that he would have no time for retouching; and his manuscript is therefore a contrast to POPE's never-ending, still-beginning exercise of alterations. He polished, so far as polish was needed, as he went on. "Day set on Norham's castled steep, and Tweed, fair river, broad and deep, and Cheviot mountains lone," with no hesitation as to the kind of evening sky athwart which the stalwart forms of warriors, moving on the turrets, "seemed forms of giant height." The scraps of other men's manuscripts are precious as relics; but Sir WALTER's autographic remains have the higher value of monuments.

A SINGULAR REGULATION.—The arm of law presses upon the babies. ALEXANDER DUMAS having recently been blessed with a granddaughter, desired to name her JEANNINE. The mairie at Batignolles refused to register this appellation, on account of an existing law forbidding any child to receive any name that may not be found either in the calendars or in ancient history. JEANNINE would have been utterly illegal, and the little one could only be recognized as a lawful member of society under the heavier title of MARIE JEANNE OLGA. This singular regulation was, like many others, introduced as a counterpoise to some of the eccentricities engendered by the revolution, and to annul the decree of 24th Brumaire, article two. This decree passed an answer to a petition of the citoyonne GAUX, who wished to change her name and be called Liberty, allowed unlimited license in nomenclature, which was found to occasion so many inconveniences, that the law of the fourth Germinal, article eleven, became necessary. This law establishes the regulation above quoted, and still exists.

THE DEATH OF MONS. PONSARD.—The funeral of Mons. F. PONSARD, of the French Academy, took place yesterday in the Church of Passy. The interior of the house of worship was draped in black, and in the centre a magnificent catafalco was erected. The Emperor was represented by one of his chamberlains. The French Academy and the Society of Dramatic Authors had numerous deputies on the spot, and all the celebrities of the dramatic world were present. As the body of the deceased *litterateur* was to be removed to his birthplace, the burial casket was placed temporarily in an inclosure in the rear of the presbytery. Three addresses were made previous to the lowering of the remains—one by M. CUVILLIER-FLEURY, on behalf of the French Academy; one by M. DE SAINT GEORGES, in the name of the Society of Dramatic Authors, and the third by M. EDOUARD THIERRY, who spoke for the *societaires* of the Theatre Francais.—*From the Opinione Nationale, July 11.*

DOING THE EXHIBITION.—To view the Paris Exhibition it is necessary to devote, on an average, five minutes to the glass case of each exhibitor. These number, it is stated, 45,000. It would, therefore, take 225,000 minutes, making 3,750 hours, or 156 days six hours, reckoning 24 hours for each day. But as the interior of the palace can only be visited from 10 o'clock in the morning till 6 in the evening, there are only eight hours at the visitor's disposal instead of 24. One would, therefore, be occupied in the inspection 15 months, 20 days, two hours, supposing that he entered the building every day at 10 o'clock and did not leave until 6. From this calculation it will be obvious that it is by no means possible to examine the whole of the Exhibition during the period of its duration.

CURIOUS AUTOGRAPHS.—Among the papers of the late Rev. JOHN PIERPONT was found a half-sheet neatly filed and indorsed, and addressed in the handwriting of CHARLES SPRAGUE, then Cashier of the Globe Bank, enclosing a promissory note for $1,500, dated "Boston, 25th August, 1832," signed by JNO. PIERPONT, and indorsed by a Boston publisher prominent at that time. On the face of the note is written, "Paid, Feb. 28, 1833." Within, also in Mr. SPAGUE'S handwriting, is the following couplet:

"Behold, a wonder seldom seen by men,
Lines *of no value*, from JOHN PIERPONT's pen."

One can well imagine how much one poet enjoyed writing, and the other reading this witty effusion.

THE SULTAN IN LONDON.—In Paris the Sultan had a bath chamber fitted up with a constant supply of Nile water (and no water rate to pay) where he could perform his ablutions to his heart's content. To use a highly classical expression, it won't run to that at Buckingham Palace. Water from the Jordan can be brought and bought with a dozen of wine grown in that locality, but water from the Nile for ablutions is rather too good a joke. But perhaps the story of the separate table and of the Nile water are only as true as the other *on dit*, that as he is forbidden to walk on any other than Mussulman territory, he carries some sacred earth in his boots!—*Court Journal.*

The Proposed Expedition of the Maximilian Avengers Exploded.

The fillibustering excitement is not on the increase, owing to the want of funds to carry on the enterprise. The Philadelphia party held several meetings, but their efforts were fruitless. A proposition was made to a wealthy capitalist of that city offering the right of way and privilege of building a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, provided that he would advance the very modest amount of $100,000 for such a valuable privilege, but the offer was not accepted. As nobody could be found in Philadelphia to furnish the necessary funds, the party broke up, some of them coming here, while others went further South. Col. WHITE, the supposed chief of the Maximilian Avengers, intended at first to join the New-York party, but a letter has been received by one of his friends, dated from one of the border counties of Maryland, where he intends to remain and till the soil on his father's farm, which he had left in 1846. Since that time he has led the life of a military adventurer. He served under Gen. TWIGGS during the Mexican war; belonged for some time to the Texan Rangers, fighting the Camanches; was with the Lopez expedition to Cuba, and with WALKER in Nicaragua; held a commission in the Southern army, and has also fought under the banners of several South American Republics. Major WEST has also left the party and gone into the sewing-machine business, as agent for a large manufactory, where suave manners and great conversational powers may be used to advantage. DICK HARPER, the handsome Chilean, proposes to join a party of emigrants from the South going to Brazil. One of the members of the celebrated TREVINO family has been seen on the streets, but it is not known whether he is connected with the movement or not. A small amount and a still smaller number of recruits are ready to leave this City jointly with parties organized in some of the Southern cities intending to avenge MAXIMILIAN or any other man, if only the sinews of war were furnished in sufficient quantity to allow the leaders to fill their pockets and to hungry followers to fill their stomachs. The whole affair savors very much of an intended swindle, and an attempt to decoy the unwary; most of the principal names connected with the undertaking not furnishing any guarantee of fair dealing or honesty. Meetings have been held, attended by broken-down gamblers, blacklegs of every specie, and the refuse population with which every large city abounds; but the meetings have not yet furnished any money, and the Maximilian Avengers will remain so in name without ever enjoying the honor of avenging themselves on any person who could be foolish enough to give them money to squander and pamper to their taste for drink or licentiousness. There are a few respectable well-meaning persons concerned in this enterprise, which has been smothered in its birth. The Mexicans themselves will avenge MAXIMILIAN by cutting each other's throats: and as soon as the game is well begun in that country, numerous American companies will start for the seat of war, composed of such elements as those of the so-called Maximilian avengers, the object being that of nearly all Mexican revolutions, that of plunder.

A FEMALE IN MALE ATTIRE.—A beardless youth, dressed in fashionable male attire, put up at a boarding-house in our city, a few days since, with the expressed intention of waiting for a friend. During the two succeeding days suspicions were entertained that Mr. —— was a girl in male attire, and the following ruse was adopted to ascertain the fact: One of the gentlemen of the house tossed up carelessly, in the presence of the young man, (?) a little child, and on making a feint as though intending to allow the child to fall, the youth in breeches, aforesaid, uttered—woman-like—a *small* scream. This test was considered "*experimentum crusis*," and the landlord charged Mr. —— with usurping the prerogative of the male sex, which was admitted. The young lady belonged to a Western city, and falling in love with a young man, she had forsaken her family to meet her lover at this point. Unfortunately, or rather fortunately, the lover did not arrive until the young lady was returned to her friends.—*Atlanta Opinion.*

FROM THE WEST.

The Crops in Ohio—Wheat, Corn, Wool and Oil.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Monday, July 22, 1867.

From one end to the other the Muskingum Valley is full of corn, and many a hillside is gilded over with yellow wheat. The promise of the Spring was great, but the fulfillment has been greater. Everywhere the farmers say to me "we have not cut such crops since 1860;" "we have not seen such a yield since the beginning of the war;" "I cut twice as much hay off the same ground as I did last year," &c., &c. The heart of the farmer is glad, for plenteous corn and juice of corn and of rye, and the fatness of swine are his. Some wheat is in the stalk, but most of it is in the shock, and every shock will yield three pecks. The heads are both long and full, and the kernels are plump. Heads with six rows of grains are not unfrequent. There has been but little rain to "sprout" it, and as for weavil it has long since disappeared. Hay also is in abundance. To use a rural phrase, "the grass stood as thick on the ground as the wool on the back of a sheep." Many an acre of "bottom land" has been shorn this season of two tons of hay. Over 100 new mowers have been sold by one agent alone in Marietta this summer. The only drawbacks are that some of the timothy was so top-heavy that it fell down in the stems and spoiled, and that which remained standing is often so coarse that it would be fitter provender for a mastodon than for oxen. The corn that last Spring was so yellow and sickly has assumed the vigorous black hue so delightful to farmers' eyes, and grows an inch every night. Whether from the expectation of foreign wars, or another famine in the South, the breadth planted is one-fifth wider than usual. Potatoes, as if seized with a fit of rage, are swelling and puffing out with tubercular importance, and many have thrust their rosy cheeks out of their hiding place for the sun to burn and blister. Already you can, at the table of any thrifty farmer, eat them as large as spring chickens, and one can readily believe the old settlers when they say they used sometimes to dig from a single hill, when the soil was new, a peck of potatoes. Melons grown in the open air are already several inches in diameter. Apples are breaking down the trees, and the finer fruits, except peaches, give lucious promise.

Ohio once stood, if not first, among the first of the States for the quality as well as quantity of her wool. To-day she has considerably lapsed from her proud eminence. The war of the rebellion created so great a demand for the staple that the temptation was too great for the many to withstand. Rags, tags and whatever would give weight were sold in the fleeces, which, on the strength of Ohio's good name, were not inspected closely, and now honest dealers, as well as the tricky, suffer for it. Then it was "great cry and little wool," but now it must be all wool and clean, too, or there is no sale. The impetus which the war gave to wool-growing in the Muskingum Valley was great. For men of very moderate means to pay $400 for a single buck, or $100 each for ten lambs, or $300 each for six ewes, is indicative of a state of affairs scarcely less healthy than the petroleum fever. The result is, of course, a very great improvement in the quality of the wool grown there, but not sufficient to reimburse such expenditures. It is impossible for a single animal, even though his fleece weigh eighteen pounds, to return $400 to his purchaser's pocket through all generations. There is a large farm near Beverly, on which are kept over three thousand sheep, that brought its owners in debt last year.

In this valley oil is fast drying up. The borers have hung their augurs on the willows, and the sound of the diggers is low. In passing along the river you may see hundreds of deserted derricks, like so many beacons, lifting their tall, scraggy forms up among the trees as a warning to them that make haste to be rich. An intelligent resident of the Valley told me he estimated that five dollars had been spent to get one. Hundreds of wells were never bored over a few hundred feet deep, scores more never came to oil, and of the dozens, perhaps, that struck a vein, at least one-half have run dry, and, unlike our old-time wells of wood, one cannot tempt them to a further yield, even though one pour in hogsheads. Some indeed yield scarcely enough oil to supply their own machinery, and the result is one hears only less creaking among the pumps than among those along the Nile.

Salt, on the other hand, is one of the unfailing and inexhaustible staples of this valley, and amid all the furor about oil and wool, has continued to yield a reliable and good profit. There are about twenty-five works between here and Beverly—below which the stratum is so deep that it is not profitable to go down to it—and their annual product amounts to more than the oil ever will, probably.

SEGREX.

THE SILVER PALACE EXCURSION.

Festivities at Chicago—The Journey Homeward.

ON BOARD THE EXCURSION TRAIN, Friday, July 26, 1867.

Homeward bound after their flying visit to Chicago, the guests of the Allentown line are elated with the treatment that they have received. To take possession for five days of 275 persons, to keep them supplied with all the viands, wine and cigars that they are pleased to call for within that time, to convey them in parlors, on wheels, something less than two thousand miles, at one end of the route lodging them for thirty-six hours in a first-class hotel, and giving them all a drive through and around an extensive city—to do all this in these times, these guests are saying to one another, involves the expenditure of a small fortune. And so, as we speed across the Indiana Prairies and over the Alleghanies and through the lovely valleys of Pennsylvania, into brown, broiling New-Jersey, at every stopping-place toasts are drank, speeches are made, and resolutions are passed, conveying deserved compliments to the gentlemen who projected the excursion and have so successfully carried it through. At Chicago, Wednesday, the party breakfasted at the Tremont House, where a welcome was extended, on behalf of the Press of the city, by Rev. T. M. EDDY, D. D., editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*. During the morning the Board of Trade, the Crosby Opera House, the new Masonic Hall, and other places of public interest were visited, and in the afternoon the excursionists dined together at the Sherman House. Mayor RICE, of Chicago, presided, and before commencing the toasts warmly welcomed the visitors. Addresses were made by Messrs. CHAS. DUNN ENGLISH, S. A. GOODWIN, Dr. R. H. GILBERT, Major NOAH, of the *Alta California*, and ROBERT D. HOLMES. The speeches were for the most part, as usual on such occasions, full of pleasantries, but exceedingly discursive. That of Dr. GILBERT, who spoke in behalf of the Railroad Companies by which the excursion was gotten up, was an eloquent effort, and contained some facts of general interest. In 1827 there were only 3 miles of railroad in this country; they were from Boston to Quincy. In 1837 there were 1,441 miles; ten years later there were 5,336 miles. In 1857 there were 22,236 miles, and now there are 37,000 miles. If these tracks could be laid in a single line across oceans and across continents, we could more than girdle the earth with a double track. We have now more railroads than all other countries put together.

The Allentown line is 899 miles long, consisting of 75 miles of the New-Jersey Central, 21 of the Lehigh Valley, 36 of the East Pennsylvania, 56 of the Lebanon Valley, 247 of the Pennsylvania Central, and 468 of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads. The company own seventeen patents for sleeping-car and other improvements.

After dinner the guests took carriages and were driven through the principal avenues of the city, and in the evening there was a hop at the Sherman House in their honor.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning we started for home again. The return trip has been quite as pleasant as the journey out. The efforts at pleasing made by the company have been aided by cooling showers that have added materially to the comfort of all. All the railroad men, from Superintendents down, have been indefatigable in their efforts to promote the comfort of the travelers. It would be invidious to say that Mr. J. H. POOLE, the agent of the line at Chicago, was more active and considerate than the rest, but he seemed to be everywhere on the train all the time, and to be constantly seeking to devise some new method to make the time pass agreeably. To him your correspondent, among others, was indebted for the sensation, not altogether novel, but always as good as new, of a ride on the locomotive down the steep and circuitous grades of the Alleghany Mountains. It was early morning, and the sun had not yet called up the mists that slept on the mountain sides. As we glided along above them we seemed, like Ariel, to "ride on the curled clouds."

Down the mountain-side, through the valleys, skirting and crossing the lovely rivers, every new turn of whose winding paths gives a fresh photograph that one would fain see again, shooting through tunnels, "rumbling over bridges," we arrive at last safely at 10:30 P. M. at Jersey City, and the Silver Palace excursion, ever after memorable to all who participated in it, is brought to a close.

G. C.

THE FLOODS IN MINNESOTA.

Thirty-four Million Feet of Logs Swept Away—The Suspension Bridge at St. Anthony Endangered.

From the Minneapolis Tribune, July 23.

The water rose about five inches during Sunday night, and yesterday was within thirty inches of Suspension Bridge, remaining at about that height during the day. One span (170 feet in length) of the old North Minneapolis Bridge fell about 8 o'clock A. M., and was safely landed by means of ropes which had been attached in anticipation of the event. The pier on which it rested swept down and struck Suspension Bridge, without doing any serious damage. A second pier was carried out about 6 o'clock P. M., but passed under the bridge. The turn-table of the old bridge is still standing, but is liable to fall at any moment. It stands but eighteen inches above the water.

IN ST. ANTHONY.

A break was made at about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, between BROWN's and TODD, GORTON & Co.'s mills, and a portion of the platform, fifty or sixty feet in width, was carried out. The damage is comparatively trifling, however, and the mills are considered safe. The extent of the flood seems to have been reached. The continual strain upon the bridge, from the island to the St. Anthony shore, is testing it severely, and during the day it gradually gave way. Strong fears are entertained for its safety, though chains and cables have been attached and every precaution taken. We are informed by Mr. FRANK COOK that the river now lacks two feet of being as high as in the great freshet of 1850. In that year the water was twelve feet higher than the surface of the ice last winter; in 1859 it was nine feet four inches higher, and is now ten feet higher. Steps will immediately be taken to pick up the logs that have gone over the Falls, but the probability is that they will not be sold until late in the season, and perhaps not until next summer, as the market must already be pretty well supplied.

The following is a list of the principal individual losses, as nearly as they can be estimated at present:

D. Morrison	4,500,000
Stanchfield & Co	5,000,000
Dean & Co	3,500,000
N. P. Clark	2,500,000
Farnham & Co	3,500,000
Ankeny, Robinson & Pettitt	2,500,000
L. Day & Sons	2,500,000
J. B. Bassett & Co	2,000,000
W. D. Washburn	2,000,000
Harris & Putnam	3,000,000
W. E. Jones & Co	500,000
Todd, Gorton & Co	500,000
Martin & Brown	300,000
J. P. Wilson	1,000,000
Tobey & Co	1,000,000
F. Morrison	500,000
Total	34,800,000

The above estimate includes the logs that were carried over by the freshet of a few weeks since, as well as by the present one, and as nearly as can be ascertained, is the total amount lost up to this time. We hope to have occasion to make no more records of a similar nature.

THE SAUK RIVER—MILLS CARRIED AWAY—BRIDGES GONE.

We learn from Mr. B. S. BULL, who has just returned from a trip up the Sauk Valley, that immense damage has been done by the high water. At Sauk Centre, on last Thursday, the dam was swept out, MOORE & MCCLURE's grist mill going at the same time, as well as Dr. PALMER's house. The rain poured down in torrents, and after the dam went out the pond, twelve miles in length, raised two feet. Bridges are all carried off, bottom lands under water and crops destroyed. In some cases whole farms are overflowed and buildings and fences carried off. The two flouring mills at the mouth of the Sauk River, at St. Cloud, are in imminent danger. Mr. BULL left Monticello at 2 o'clock P. M., on Friday, intending to drive to Clearwater, but arriving at "High Bridge" found it covered with water to the depth of six feet, with the current running up stream, owing to "back water." He was obliged to drive around by Big Lake, a distance of twenty miles, as there were twelve feet of water at the ford three miles above High Bridge. Mr. BULL says that grain of all kinds, where lands have not been submerged, is looking finely, and gives promise of a bountiful harvest.

THE CANALS.

The Canal Frauds—Further Testimony Before the Committee.

Correspondence of the Troy Daily Times.

ALBANY, July 26, 1867.

I present you another little chapter upon "canal operations" that has a special bearing upon the Auditor's administration. The statements, from the sworn testimony of ELI T. BANGS, will probably be printed complete during the ensuing week.

ELI T. BANGS was called upon by an individual who desired him (BANGS) to assist in getting a claim of $20,000 through the Canal Board. BANGS was at that time a contractor. BANGS told him he would go down to Albany and see the Auditor, N. S. BENTON; he accordingly went to Albany, and after an interview with Mr. BENTON, telegraphed the individual for whom he was acting to come to Albany. Upon his arrival, BANGS bought the claim of him for $5,000. BANGS then went before the Canal Board, and was allowed by the Board $19,000—the Canal Commissioner on the Middle Division (FITZHUGH) voting against it. As the damage occurred on the Middle Division, it was necessary for BANGS to get the draft of Commissioner FITZHUGH for the amount. He refused to give BANGS his draft, and BANGS went to CHAS. SHERRILL, then Canal Commissioner, and SHERRILL gave him his draft for the amount. The draft was protested by the Auditor. BANGS then went to Auditor BENTON, and BENTON told him he had better get an appropriation from the Legislature for the amount. BANGS said it "smelled a little of wool," and it would be difficult to get an appropriation, and told BENTON if he would put it in the bill for the payment of canal officers, he would give him (BENTON) $500. BENTON made no reply. The amount was put in said bill and the appropriation made for the payment of the award by the Legislature. BANGS then went to the Auditor for the money, and the Auditor told him he had better wait a little while, as it would look better. Soon after, Auditor BENTON, Commissioners SHERRILL and BANGS took a trip to Lake George together, and upon their return the Auditor drew his draft for the amount, which amounted to over $20,000, interest and principal. BANGS went to the bank and drew the money, and then went up to the Auditor's office. Commissioner SHERRILL was there. BANGS took out a $500 bill, rolled it up, and handing it to SHERRILL, requested him to give it to the Auditor. SHERRILL handed it immediately to the Auditor, in BANG's presence, and the Auditor put it in his vest pocket.

Commissioner WHALEN, during the time he was Canal Commissioner, went to Syracuse and requested MYRON BANGS, then a contractor, to loan him $2,500 for a few days. WHALEN failed to pay back the amount. After WHALEN's death BANGS sued the Whalen estate to recover the amount. Just before the trial Auditor BENTON sent Commissioner SHERRILL with a letter to ELI J. BANGS, brother of MYRON BANGS, also a contractor, and who resided at Fayetteville, asking him to have the suit settled as follows:

ALBANY, Jan. 25, 1861.

Eli T. Bangs:

DEAR SIR: I write to have the suit with the WHALEN estate settled. Yours, N. S. BENTON.

BANGS refused to comply with BENTON's request. At the time the suit was tried at Syracuse, BENTON went to Syracuse and remained there through the trial, exerting himself to have the suit settled. In conversation with BANGS, he told him that this suit ought not to come to trial; that the parties on the trial might get heated and excited, and transactions might be exposed which ought never to come to light. BANGS told him that so far as his side was concerned, he would not do anything to injure him (BENTON), and HUGH SEVERANCE, who was interested for the WHALENS, being a friend of BENTON's, would take care of his (BENTON's) interest on the other side. BANGS further said that the money was borrowed and ought to be paid, and he would not settle. BENTON stayed at Syracuse through the trial.

Auditor Benton and the Alleged Frauds.

Auditor BENTON writes a long letter to the Albany *Evening Journal*, in which, after quoting from the letter of the correspondent of the Troy *Times*, giving "extracts from the testimony sent by the Investigating Committee to the Convention," he says:

The Degraw award, of $24,000, was paid by the Auditor's warrant on the Treasurer, not to the "plunderers," so called, but to the Cashier of the Merchants' Bank, Albany, who held an assignment of it, dated before any question was known to the Auditor to have been raised in regard to the fairness of the award. The evidence does not show that when he made his warrant he knew this claim was being investigated as fraudulent, or if there is any such evidence taken by this Star-chamber Secret Investigating Committee, that evidence is not true. The claim was paid after the item was struck out in the Senate, and it was paid under and in accordance with the authority of the then and now existing appropriation acts. If it was not so paid, the Auditor is liable to the State for the amount, and it is not probable, at least, he would make himself liable for $24,000 without any recourse back upon Mr. WENDELL, the Cashier to whom it was paid, and subject himself to instant removal in disgrace. The bill for the relief of DEGRAW recognized the claim as a legal and valid one against the State, invested the Canal Board with power to hear the same, made an award thereon, and directed the Treasurer to pay the award on the warrant of the Auditor, out of any money in the Treasury appropriated or to be appropriated to the payment of canal damages. If there was any such moneys in the Treasury, then the Auditor could be compelled to pay upon a *mandamus* and was not a volunteer.

That there were such moneys in the Treasury at the time of payment applicable to the award, the Auditor is ready to contest with the State, the editor of the *Evening Journal*, or any one else. I deny that the payments were made without authority of law. I deny any and all knowledge of any fraud charged when the payment was made. I had no information of the pending investigation thereon, and from information since received I do not believe there was any going on at the time. The *Times'* correspondent and the *Journal* attempt to make a point against the Auditor because he drew the Appropriation Act containing the item in question. After the Auditor sent in his report, Assembly Document No. 43, of 1867, in reply to Mr. LITTLEJOHN's resolution of inquiry, that gentleman, as Chairman of the Canal Committee, requested me to draw a bill levying a tax to pay the claims named in that report. This was done by me, and the bill was drawn in the usual form. Subsequently the Committee desired to have the names of the parties to whom the money was to be paid inserted in the bill; this was done, and the bill so passed that none of that appropriation could be paid to any but the persons named in the bill; but this did not prevent payment to parties not named in the act, if there were funds.

The bill passed the Assembly without a word of complaint that I heard of. At the request of the Chairman of the Senate Committee, Mr. SESSIONS, I attended him; we went through the bill item by item, and I gave him such and all the information I could; he made no objection to the Degraw claim, nor did I hear of any afterward, except from mere rumor, coupled with another that I will not now repeat. I attended the Conference Committee of the two Houses, at the request of Mr. LITTLEJOHN. When the Senate amendment striking out the Degraw item was reached, I stated to the Committee, or some one of them, that fact would not prevent payment, if there were other funds on hand, unless the first act was repealed, or a provision inserted in the pending bill inhibiting the payment. This bold stride the Committee did not take. At whose door lays the blame of this so-called enormous canal fraud? With the Legislature which passed the first bill without due consideration, if such was the fact? With the Canal Board which made the award? With the Legislature that had the power, perhaps, of stopping the payment but did not? Or with the Auditor who simply obeyed the legislative mandate? In closing, I desire to say that Mr. D. P. WOOD, one of the Conference Committee, told me that the bill was so amended that awards could be paid out of the funds raised to parties not named in the bill.

Paroled Rebel Soldiers in Maryland.

From the Baltimore American, July 26.

There is a practical question of some interest in the administration of Maryland which we have heard suggested, and which we present to those whom it may more concern. There are supposed to be in Maryland at this time some six thousand or more persons who were soldiers or officers in the rebel army during active hostilities, and who are now paroled prisoners of war. These men have not, so far as we have heard, been exchanged or otherwise released from their parole. Their relations to the United States are, therefore, those of enemies and prisoners, and they cannot be properly recognized except as such by any loyal State. These men largely contribute to, if they do not constitute the majority which now controls the State of Maryland and has thrown the State in opposition to the efforts of Congress and the nation to reconstruct the Union. We observed some time since an order of Gen. GRANT, in which he directed that paroled prisoners in the ten rebel States should not participate in the political action of those States, that they were still held as prisoners of war, with all the disabilities which attach to that condition, except that their personal liberty was so far granted that they might return to their homes. We do not understand how the fact that a portion of these men have chosen and been permitted to make this State their home changes their public relations at all, or makes them any the less prisoners of war and unreconciled enemies. Whatever may be thought of the constitutional power of this State to interfere with the condition of these men so far as the exercise of their civil rights, such as the right of suffrage, is concerned, within this State, they are being used extensively, we learn, in a way which we cannot think reconcilable with their condition of captured enemies of the United States. Gov. SWANN has appointed many of them to high military offices in the militia, and they are being enrolled in large numbers as soldiers of the State. This militia is not only the soldiery of the State, but it is liable to be called upon, in various possible and even probable emergencies, to render military service to the United States. If we are right in these facts, as we think we are, there might arise a very anomalous state of facts, and the United States appear in the very singular attitude of mustering under its banner and in its support its prisoners of war. We do not know whether the subject has been thought of in this point of view, nor are we sure that Gov. SWANN's militia are worth being seriously thought about. The facts to which we have adverted, however, seem to us at least to present the great absurdity in a new aspect. We could enjoy the innocent trotting of these fellows about the country after a drum and fife, and in Confederate uniform, in their whipped condition, as rather a good burlesque; but their actual and permanent control of the political destinies of the State is quite another and a very serious affair. It may yet devolve upon Congress, by an exercise of the high sovereign power of the nation, to correct this evil and retrieve its mischiefs. The subject has been taken into serious consideration by them, and will, no doubt, at the proper time, be wisely determined. The oppression of loyal men; the investment of a small minority of the State with absolute and permanent political control over it; the deprivation of one-fourth of its citizens of all political and the most valuable of their civil rights, through the instrumentality of acknowledged public enemies, are evils which surely demand redress.

Wine-making on an Island in Lake Erie.

A letter to the Ohio State *Journal* gives the following account of grape-growing and wine-making on Kelley's Island on Lake Erie:

Grapevines were planted on the island more than twenty years ago, and are yet in good bearing condition—in fact the oldest vine on the island is to-day as prolific a bearer as any of the more recent vines. The varieties of grapes planted are the Catawba, Isabella, Delaware and Concord; many other varieties are represented by a few vies, but nine-tenths of the wine made on the island is made from the Catawba. In 1853 Mr. CHARLES CARPENTER had one acre in grapes. He sold grapes from the crop to the amount of $100. Nine rows of Isabella vines yielded him 1,575 pounds of grapes, from which he made 200 gallons of wine. He gathered 2,270 pounds of Catawbas, but sold most of them for table use, and from the remainder he manufactured 130 gallons of wine. In 1857 the first quality of his Catawba "must" showed a specific gravity of 78 degrees, and with the addition of six ounces of sugar, showed 90 degrees. Of this quality he made 967 gallons. His No. 2 Catawba "must" showed 67 degrees, but with the addition of twelve ounces of sugar was 100 degrees; of this he made 178 gallons. The Isabella "must" showed 58 degrees, with eight ounces of sugar, 85 degrees, 245 gallons. Mr. KELLEY, in 1857, made 380 gallons. In 1857 there were about seventy acres in grapes on the island, one-half of which were set out that Spring.

The leading wine-growers on the island more than a year ago formed a joint stock company of $100,000 capital; $90,000 of the capital has been taken, and payments amounting to thirty-five per cent. have been made. The Company have contracted for the grapes on 150 acres, the "must" of which must be equivalent to a standard of 85 degrees. The Company owns a wine-cellar with a storage of 800,000 gallons. There are now some 12,000 gallons of wine on hand in it, and they intend to fill it with the vintage of this year. The Company has employed a very intelligent German from near the Rhine, who from youth was brought up to wine-making. He was employed last year, and his manufacture of the vintage of 1866 gives flattering promise of being the best wine ever made in Ohio; it certainly is very far superior to that made here in former years. To me it is very evident that much of grape-culture and wine-making is yet to be learned before Ohio will produce a wine in every respect equal to that made by that toilsome, patient and somewhat stolid tribe of the Teutonic race—the Swabians on the Rhine.

Aside from the company's cellar, there are eight other cellars on the island, whose aggregate capacity does not exceed that of the Company's alone. The Company have made preparations and arrangements to manufacture a first-class article of Catawba brandy. Wine and vine-growing must be fully as remunerative as petroleum stock. When I first visited the island in 1853, there were several men employed as laborers, working for $12 to $15 per month; with the savings of these limited earnings they purchased several acres of land, planted them in grapes, and to-day have not only comfortable, but really elegant homes, are free of debt, and have an annual income of from $3,000 to $5,000. About that period of time a German landed on the island with $600 in cash—his entire worldly fortune. He paid $400 of it for a few acres, planted them in grapes, and I am told that he now is worth over $50,000—all made out of his few acres of grapes, by indomitable perseverance, untiring industry and unyielding energy. Is not this an example well worthy of imitation? Kelley's Island and the lake shore are not the only places where a sure reward awaits earnest and patient industry. I am willing to admit that the lake itself is of considerable advantage in modifying the meteorological influences for grape-growing; but there are many other points in Ohio where grape-growing can be made just as profitable as here.

The success which seemed to hover around every one who engaged earnestly in vine-culture or wine-making, produced, as may well be imagined, quite a mania for vineyards. Put-in-Bay Island is being rapidly converted into a large vineyard; North Bass Island is rapidly filling with the vine; the Peninsula has many acres, and round about Sandusky possibly one thousand acres are in grapes. I do not approve of "guessing," but could gain no definite statistics; and can only say in support of the "thousand-acre" guess, that on the road from Sandusky City to Venice there is literally almost a continuous vineyard for a distance of about five miles, and the entire suburbs of Sandusky City are simply a vast vineyard—here fifty acres, there ten, there twenty, over there fifty-four, here six, there twenty-five, &c.

At no period since grape-growing was commenced has there been promise of so bountiful a yield of grapes as the present season gives. Those best situated for the manufacture of wine are of opinion that not more than half of the crop, should the present promising condition be fully realized at the "gathering," or harvest, can possibly be made into wine; the grapes on Kelley's Island alone will make 240,000 gallons.

CURIOUS CASE CONCERNING HOTEL PROPERTY.—A bill has been filed in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts by JULIUS A. PALMER, administrator of the estate of the late J. E. P. STEVENS, against PARAN STEVENS, the hotel king, and at present New-Jersey's representative at the Paris Exhibition, to recover the difference between $250,000 and $141,590. It is claimed that PARAN bought out the interest of his nephew JAMES in the Continental Hotel at Philadelphia, while the latter was of unsound mind, for $141,590, whereas its real value was $250,000, and to recover this difference the administrator brings suit, and it is further claimed that the estate received notes of the successor only to the amount of $85,037.

The Philadelphians Drowned at Mount Desert, Me.

The Philadelphia papers of Friday morning give the following particulars respecting the parties from that city who were drowned by the upsetting of a boat at Bar Harbor, off Mount Desert, Me., on 24th inst.:

"The community of this city, more particularly that portion of it residing in the northwestern section, were greatly shocked yesterday afternoon by the sad news of the death, by drowning, of Rev. ROBERT G. CHASE, Mrs. CHASE, Miss HAUPT, Miss TAZEWELL and Mr. G. HARMON, all of this city. Mr. CHASE, accompanied by his wife and daughter, left the city a few days since for a trip through the New-England States, and almost at the time his return was looked for his friends received a telegram conveying the sad intelligence communicated above. The heart-rending event was the principal topic of conversation in social circles in the neighborhood of Mr. CHASE's late residence during yesterday afternoon and evening, and the congregation of St. Matthias' Protestant Episcopal Church, of which Mr. CHASE was the Pastor, has been thrown into a state of the deepest affliction. Mr. CHASE was a sincere and devout Christian, an accomplished scholar, and a most impressive and eloquent divine. He was 32 years of age, and was born at Hopkinton, in the State of New-Hampshire, 15 miles from Concord. He studied theology at St. Mary's College, Burlington, N. J., under Bishop DOANE, and after completing his course of studies he preached for some time at Freehold, N. J. He took up his residence in Philadelphia about eight years since, and has been Pastor of St. Matthias' Protestant Episcopal Church during nearly the whole of that period. He was remarkably zealous, attentive and faithful in the discharge of his official duties, and it was mainly through his instrumentality that the church under his charge was relieved from financial embarrassment. He was greatly beloved by his congregation, and they have experienced a loss in his death that cannot easily be replaced. Mrs. CHASE was a lady of great intelligence and amiability. She was highly accomplished, and was Mr. CHASE's senior by about one year. Mr. CHASE's immediate family consisted only of his wife and daughter, an interesting little girl of seven years, who accompanied her parents during the trip to New-England, but was not in the boat at the time of the disaster. Miss HOUPT and Miss TAZEWELL were well and favorably known in this city, and were partners in a seminary situated at Penn-square.

Of others of the eight persons who lost their lives by the sad casualty, the Boston *Traveller* says:

"Among them were Mr. F. T. CLARK and wife, of Framingham. Mr. CLARK was cashier of the Framingham Bank, a man about 30 years of age, and much esteemed in that town, where the news of the sudden death of himself and wife will cause deep sorrow. They leave one child, 6 or 8 years of age. Mrs. CLARK, who was some years older than her husband, had been twice married, her first husband also having borne the name of CLARK. She was a daughter of the late Capt. ELIPHALET WHEELER, of Framingham. Mr. CLARK's former residence, we understand, was in Lancaster, or in that vicinity. A private dispatch says that only one person on the boat at the time of the accident was saved—Miss JULIA BLAKE, daughter of Mr. CYRUS BLAKE, of Framingham."

Reported Discovery of One More Revolutionary Soldier.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

MENDON, Monday, July 22.

In your paper of the 10th inst., I notice an account of the only remaining soldier of the Revolution, JOHN GRAY, of Hiramsburg, Ohio. I beg leave to correct the statement by furnishing you a short history of another. There is now living near Spencerville, Allen County, Ohio, WILLIAM TAYLOR, who was born in the year 1757, and is consequently 110 years of age. I called upon the venerable soldier and learned the following facts from his own lips. He was quite feeble at the time, and gave but a brief account of his life: He was born, as is above stated, in 1757, in Somerset County, Md., two miles from the city of Salsbury. His father died when he was 5 years old, at which age he was bound to Capt. WM. TRAVERSE, of the tradeship *Eugene*, with whom he sailed until the breaking out of the Revolution. He then entered the navy and served during the war. At the close of the war he continued to follow the sea until 1797, making in all thirty-five years at sea. Immediately on leaving the sea he married Miss ELLEN MARTIN, and settled upon a plantation in his native State, where he was engaged in the occupation of farming, until the year 1810, at which time he emigrated to the State of Kentucky, and settled upon Cabin Creek, where he lived until 1812. In that year he emigrated to the State of Ohio, where he joined the Twenty-sixth Regiment of Ohio Light Infantry, in which regiment he served eighteen months; was at Fort Malden, and afterward at Niagara Garrison, where he was captured. On being exchanged he returned to his farm in Adams County, Ohio, where he lived until the year 1844. He then moved to Auglaize County, where he lived until 1865. Since that time he has lived with his daughter in Allen County. He has buried three wives, having been married twice after he was seventy-five. Age has dealt lightly with him, and he enjoys very good health, and thinks he may yet need the fourth. His voice is as strong as when in early manhood he sang to his love by the ocean shore. He converses very well, and loves to relate the incidents of his early life, which he remembers distinctly.

G. W. HAMMOND.

How Cars are Crowded.

A correspondent of the Xenia (Ohio) *Torchlight* tells very amusingly his experience in a crowded car. He says:

"The 9 o'clock train this morning, up from Xenia, was packed with people—but loosely packed, as is the royal American custom. A long string of a man coiled all over two seats, with a hard knot of head up in the window and a double bow-knot of boots over in the aisle; an incubatively wide-crinolined woman spreading defiantly and looking cluckishly spiteful at any entering passenger of the same gender who offered to shove her over; a man and a woman with three valises, two baskets, five flower-pots, eight shawls, a bird-cage and an invalid poodle, preemptively asserting eminent domain over all of four seats; so loosely was this train overcrowded with passengers when we entered it at Xenia.

It requires courage to get a seat here. To get three seats requires audacity. We possess audacity as a natural gift, and we push for the four seats which contained the man, the woman, the valises, the baskets, the flower-pots, the shawls, the birdcage, and the indisposed poodle. We propose to the man the preposterous inquiry, whether or not he occupies all four of these seats. As if we couldn't see that he just more than occupied them! Man, with the full measure of disgust appropriate to the situation, as though sick in his very soul with our impertinence, promptly and sharply replies he rather does occupy these four seats; and his decisive emphasis, corroborated by the before detailed appearance of things, goes to indicate that he means to be understood as occupying every inch of them.

'But, my dear Sir, have you paid for four seats?' This was an outrageous question; and we fancied the valetudinarian poodle gave symptoms of fainting at the shock of it.

'Yes, Sir, I have paid for them!'—this response coming with an indignant pop, as if jerked out with a corkscrew.

'Well, Sir, we shall see if you have.' We had become obstinate, and believed we had a call to fight it out on that line. We therefore reinforced with the conductor, and moved upon the works. The man offered to bet the conductor some four dollars and a half, we think it was, that payment for a seat implied a whole slip, and that he only had what his ticket called for. The conductor very courteously declined to take the bet, but did take the valises and the rest of the inventory out of two of the four seats, making the other two look like an overloaded furniture-car, with the little family economically packed in the middle. As our two ladies went into possession of the vacated premises, we felt a pang of remorse for our action of ejectment."

State Military Organizations.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

No State in this Union can afford to be without a good militia organization. Its members need not be large, but it should be well equipped and disciplined, ready for service at a moment's notice. In case it be so, the occasion for using it may never arise. Without it, the civil power is at times utterly helpless. Will there never be any more riots or sudden insurrections or rebellions in this country? Who can prophesy that with such certainty? That the sham Democracy of this State has resolved in private caucus to demand the disbandment of all our troops and the return of the arms to the arsenal, is the reverse of a good reason for taking that course. Is it not well to let occasionally a law remain upon the statute-book without repeal? The chief expenses of our National Guard are already incurred; the arsenal expenditures will be within reasonable bounds; we have a most excellent body of troops. The law authorizes sixty companies, but that would cost too much. Forty good companies would be quite enough, but a total abolition of the whole system would be an act of great folly.

Stockholders in Co-operative Stores Sued.

From the Troy Whig, July 21.

It will be remembered that the two grocery-stores, which were started in this city three years ago on the coöperative plan, were abandoned on account of the accumulation of a large debt almost six months since. The enterprise was a lamentable failure, and the debt contracted in the name of the stockholders by those in charge of the stores, amounting to about $2,700, still remains unpaid—a majority of the stockholders refusing to pay their apportionment, even on the promise being made by the creditors that ten per cent. of the claims would be thrown off. Hence, the creditors have instituted a suit against the nominal head of the association, with the view of procuring a judgment, and then commencing an action against the more responsible stockholders for the recovery of the full amount of the indebtedness. The preliminary action is now pending in the Justices' Court. H. A. MERRITT appears for the creditors, who are merchants of New-York and this city.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 28, 1867.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The official *Journal* of Vienna declares that it is the right and interest of the Emperor NAPOLEON to enforce the treaty of Prague. The same paper also says that the Czar of Russia has sent to King WILLIAM of Prussia a note to the foregoing effect.

The Sultan had arrived in Vienna, and had been received as the guest of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Dispatches from Munich announce the death of Ex-King OTHO, of Greece.

Japanese advices, received *via* Hong Kong, at London, state that the American ship *Anna Kimball* was seized and heavily libeled while at Nagosaki, by order of the Commander of the United States squadron in those waters, her Captain having violated a treaty between the United States and China, by taking aboard a cargo of rice at a port which had not been opened to foreign trade by any treaty stipulations.

The names of the persons who were recently arrested at Cork on suspicion of being Fenians are CALLAGAN, GRIFFIN and GOULDORG. REILLY, who had been on trial for some time, had been found guilty of high treason.

GENERAL.

In the Surratt trial yesterday Judge FISHER announced that the crowd of spectators had been so large inside the bar as to seriously interfere with the transaction of business. He stated that all the tickets issued would be at once canceled, and that a limited number of new ones would be issued on Monday. He also announced that during the arguments of counsel no signs of approbation or disapprobation would be allowed. Mr. BRADLEY announced that witnesses who had been summoned to testify regarding the character of Dr. BISSELL had not arrived, and desired further time to secure them. Mr. CARRINGTON objected, saying that it had been agreed that the testimony was to be closed at that time. Judge FISHER held that if there were no witnesses present he should decide the evidence closed. The counsel then, after some remarks, decided upon the manner in which the arguments were to be submitted, after which Mr. CARRINGTON commenced summing up for the prosecution. His speech occupied three hours, and will probably occupy most of the session on Monday. He will be followed by counsel for the defence, and the prosecution will then close the case. It is believed that the argument will consume the entire week.

A convention of citizens interested in the preservation and rebuilding of levees in the State of Louisiana met in the Senate Chamber in the State House at New-Orleans on Monday. Thirty gentlemen were present, representing eight parishes. After organizing, a report from a special committee was adopted which recommends as follows: That a sub-committee of seven members be appointed to consult with Gen. SHERIDAN, to ascertain whether the meeting of this Convention receives his approval; whether he will lend his cooperation to the repairing of the levees of the States; whether means can be raised to accomplish the same, and the most feasible way of attaining that end; and generally to obtain all the information which may be necessary to govern the Convention in the course to be adopted. The Convention adjourned to the following day, to enable the Committee to consult Gen. SHERIDAN.

Our correspondent at Havana says that the new import duties do not meet with the approval of either the merchants or the Press. To evade the payment of the present higher rates, some of our importers have reëmbarked the goods in deposit, and have done the same with the merchandise imported before the 1st of July, which pay less duty, so as to pass it at the present reduced rates. The new tariff does not work well, and in many instances the Collector is puzzled how to act, while the operations of the merchants are very much retarded. The yellow fever is on the decrease, its ravages having been confined principally to the filthy localities. The budget for expenditures announces that the annual revenue of the Government will amount to $31,162,653, while the expenditure will be $24,975,299, leaving a surplus balance in the Treasury of $6,187,353, about the application of which it is announced that the Captain-General is privately instructed.

The Hudson *Register* says that a man named JOHN WILSON, of Boston Corners, while picking berries on a mountain near that place a few days since, discovered a box covered with moss hidden among the rocks. Upon opening it he found that it was filled with silver pieces, of Spanish coinage, amounting to about $5,000. Among the money was 500 Spanish dollars, done up in a bag on which was some writing, but so destroyed by the dampness that it was illegible. Among all the coin there was not a piece bearing date later than 1808. The story "needs confirmation."

A destructive hail-storm passed over Depeyster on Wednesday, 24th inst., covering a strip about a mile and a half wide and doing considerable damage to the crops. Hail-stones one inch and a half in diameter came down for about fifteen minutes. The Fall wheat, which is nearly ready to cut, suffered most.

LOCAL.

An inquest was commenced yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE in the case of FRANCIS SHIELDS, the newsboy killed on Monday by a street car. The evidence adduced was of a conflicting character, the brother of deceased testifying that the driver, MICHAEL AHEARN, struck deceased with his reins. Other witnesses testified to the contrary. Owing to the absence of a witness who stood on the front platform when the affair occurred, the inquest was adjourned until to-day. The prisoner is out on bail of $2,000.

GEO. WILLIAMS, GEO. M. WILES and JOSEPH S. SUDLEY were arrested yesterday and arraigned before Justice DOWLING on a charge of having committed the series of bank check forgeries which have so startled the mercantile community. The prisoners were remanded for examination until Monday, as the evidence was incomplete.

The two pilots of the steamer *James W. Baldwin* were admitted to bail yesterday by the Supreme Court in $5,000 each. Messrs. ALBERT VAN WINKLE and JACOB H. TREMPER became their bondsmen. Our readers will remember the account in the TIMES of yesterday, in which the *Baldwin* is said to have ran down the yacht *Lady Kiernan*.

GEORGE WHITFIELD CHANDLER, *alias* George W. Garrison, an actor of some repute, formerly of the Olympic Theatre, was brought before the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning, upon complaint of his wife, who charges him with bigamy and desertion. Mr. CHANDLER was held to bail.

The calendar at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday was a light one, presenting for trial but 32 cases. Many of these were dismissed, and five of those tried had new features. The Court had got through the calendar by 10:30 o'clock.

In the matter of the steamship *Circassian*, Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND presiding, has decided that all the pending motions must be denied without costs to either party, and without prejudice to such future action as may be advised.

The number of deaths last week in this City and at the institutions was 678—an increase of 97 over that of the previous week. The mortality was principally among children.

The Ladies' Brooklyn Southern Relief Association have received up to the present time $10,875 63.

The expected race between the Atlantic and Columbia Boat Clubs did not take place yesterday.

A new station-house is to be erected in the Forty-third Precinct, Brooklyn.

The work on the new public market in the Eighteenth Ward will soon be commenced. The building will have a frontage of 164 feet and a depth of 347. It will be of brick.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday in the Supreme Court, Judge LEONARD presiding, in the action entitled ESTHER KOHN vs. LOUIS KOHN.

The charges against Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., are, it is said, to be investigated by the Committee in private.

A case of cholera is said to have occurred in Queens County.

Co-operation in its Application to Productive Industry.

The ferment among employed hand laborers of all classes continues, in spite of dull times and warm weather. The leisure hours of thousands of industrious mechanics around us are devoted less to picnics, target excursions, minor theatricals and other amusements of the season, than to the elements of political economy as nightly expounded and applied to the problem of labor by the more fluent and talkative of that great sect of philosophers who ply the file, the plane, the awl, the needle and other like instruments of profound research. Coöperative schemes are already as plenty as blackberries are about to be, and if money were equally abundant in the same connection, there would be nothing but coöperative shops and stores in the City. It seems a pity that our honest mechanics find themselves after a period of flush prices without a dollar saved for worse times or better purposes; but the past improvidence which now puts the drag on a thousand ill-considered enterprises and checks a certain break-up of a system of labor which its destroyers would be utterly incompetent to reconstruct at all, for once does them and society good service.

Let us not be misunderstood. We believe that coöperation has a great future. We are in profound sympathy with all whose toil is painful and its rewards unsatisfactory, and long as ardently for the elevation of hand laborers to an equality with the most fortunate classes of men, as do any of those who expect to see it realized at once by a change of managers. For this reason we are thankful that only the few who have already demonstrated their business qualities by accumulating a little capital, are allowed by the laws of nature to venture upon the untried difficulties of business for themselves, and to risk disasters which will be not more for themselves than for others. We have long watched this struggling discontent with hopeful interest, and, in spite of all its blind and sordid follies, with a fixed respect for that element of aspiration in it which is the first condition of all improvement.

The labor question, indeed, is the question of the age. It is an agitation which cannot be put down nor put aside, but must go on increasing reciprocally with the intelligence and power of the hand-laboring classes, until their relative *status* is satisfactorily settled; and no condition of inferiority is likely ever to be accepted as a satisfactory settlement. How great the revolution must be, not only in the customs and sentiments of society at large, but most of all in the character of the rising class themselves, the most considerate mind can hardly measure, and some of its present apostles could never be taught to understand. The period of this struggle and achievement must be beyond comparison the most glorious in history, and the present may be put down as the generation that is to bear the most active part in it. Looking back but a few years in our own lives, we review the rise, progress and triumph of the struggle for the freedom of labor. The old principle that the capitalist should own the laborer, strange to say, has but this moment been extinguished. With this, though labor is generally slow to see it, the whole conflict of force in every form ends. The principle next to be overthrown, that the capitalist should hire the laborer—in other words, that they should remain distinct parties—is only to be reached by the peaceful and even amicable approaches of patient self-culture and endeavor on the part of the laboring class themselves. Contentions, strikes and bitter animosities will contribute nothing to the amalgamation of the now antagonistic elements. Efforts, with whatever success, to force extravagant wages and short hours from employers will tend only to weaken instead of strengthening the progress of the working-man's cause. Labor, it is true, is getting well organized for conflict, and in no long time, at the present rate of progress, may become irresistible in both the markets of manufactures and politics; but it requires no long head to know that this will be rather the reverse of an advantage to a party whose true interest is not to overthrow but to build up business, in order to build itself up in business. This powerful organization has been and may remain (if not made *too* powerful) of great use as a vantage ground of defence, and a means of insuring due consideration from all parties; but as an aggressive agent or a means of enforcing a fuller division of profits, where profit is already too close and uncertain to tempt capital out of idleness, this organization is in danger of proving labor's worst enemy.

The whole future of labor lies in its own hands; in making itself more efficient, patient, productive, intelligent and thrifty, and thus, by the practice of all the business virtues, accumulating a competency of both faculties and materials for carrying on business successfully in coöperation. And to all this, short hours, indulgent rules, forced prices, and a general struggle to get the better of employers and customers, would be directly fatal.

The condition of a mere employe, all whose business has been done for him from first to last, whose labor has been provided with its materials, adapted to the demand, and finally turned to money in the market by another, is in some respects the condition of a child. A large proportion of mankind are not, and cannot be by any experience, fitted to rise into independence of the better management of minds adapted and trained to business. But it does not follow that they must remain mere hired laborers. There is an intermediate place provided in the economy of industry and capital for this great class, in the condition of stockholders. The wits that cannot manage affairs are ample when sharpened by close self-interest, for perceiving when affairs are well or ill managed, and exercising thus a tolerable selection among business agents. And stockholders will cease to be synonymous with gulls and plucked pigeons when they are operatives in the very business in which their all is invested. The difficulty of labor in going into business on its own account, is that all its representatives are mere employes by habit and training. Now, it is just as much an art and mystery to manage a business as to make a watch, but our skilled artisans, and even their most intelligent oracles, cannot believe it. They have, therefore, got this preliminary fact to learn, and that in only one way—by disastrous experience. In learning this, they will be gaining some steps in their second acquisition, which is the art and mystery of business itself. Slowly, out of unnumbered wrecks, will the laboring community, before whom this arduous education is set, develop a class of practical business men upon whom they can depend for the conduct of their affairs. Meanwhile, many of their old employers will serve them well in that capacity, as notable examples in England, and an increasing number in this country will show. But, on the whole, what with the mutual distrust of coöperation, between the employers and the employed, and the obstinate self-confidence of an inexperienced class eager to enjoy the management of their own affairs, there is no great mitigation reasonably to be expected in the sorrows of the transition stage from dependency to manhood. Well for the future race, though hard for the present few, that these warnings will not be so fully believed by a single individual as to check any of the ventures or avert one of the disappointments through which a generation of working men must struggle to get their posterity into the promised land.

Yet there is greater encouragement, for some reason or other, in the results of manufacturing coöperation so far, than the general lessons of business experience would lead us to expect. The virtue of having both the direction and the details of work entirely in the hands of men whose all is staked on its success, had never before been tried on a large scale of numbers. Judging from the initial success of this principle, a compensation for the disadvantages of inexperience, hardly calculable at present, may, after all, be realized. Again, for themselves, men will work hard, work long, work cheaply, if need be, and never strike work so long as there is a chance of ever getting back what they cast upon the waters. Hence a coöperative shop, other things being equal, can hold out through harder times than any other.

The New Indian Commission.

One of the last acts passed at the recent session of Congress was that providing for the appointment of a new Indian Commission, with authority to treat with the several nomadic tribes for the purpose of securing a permanent peace with them. Congress went so far as to name several of the members of the Commission, who were judiciously selected from civil life, leaving to the President the appointment of two Generals of the Army to complete the Board. These gentlemen are authorized by the act of Congress to select districts of country from Government lands lying east of the Rocky Mountains, on which to permanently locate all those tribes of Indians who are not now located on their own reservations. The districts thus selected are to be remote from the great lines of travel across the continent, and away from the present white settlements. The Commission having selected the reservations, are empowered to treat with the tribes, to adjust all existing difficulties, and to offer them sufficient inducements to warrant their abandoning their present mode of life and settle quietly down upon the tracts provided for them. Here they are to be subsisted for the present entirely at the expense of the Government. They are, however, to be supplied with agricultural implements and seeds, and taught to till the soil and to raise stock, and, in short, to become self-supporting. These reservations are to be made over to them for all time, and are in no way to be subject to the encroachments of the white race. The act expressly provides that "no person not a member of said tribes shall ever be permitted to enter thereon without the permission of the tribes interested, except officers and employes of the United States."

This plan, so far as it goes, is substantially the same as that which has been advocated in the columns of the TIMES for several months past. We have contended from the first that colonization was the only practical method of solving the Indian question, guaranteeing alike security for the Western pioneers, and justice to the red man. The great wonder is that the Government has not acted upon the idea before this, preventing thereby the slaughter which has occurred during the past few years, and avoiding the odium which has attached to us in consequence of our treatment of our savage wards. The millions upon millions of dollars which have been foolishly thrown away in consequence of ill-advised treaties would have served to place every tribe upon its own reservation, and put it in a position to support itself. It has been demonstrated by actual experiment that the Indians will civilize themselves if left to themselves; how much greater and more speedy will be their improvement when they receive the encouragement of our Government, and are kept away from the contaminating presence of swindling traders and agents.

The new Commission will meet with much opposition from various sources if it sets honestly to work to carry out the intentions of Congress, which were to secure a permanent peace as speedily as possible. The agents, traders, petty politicans and land swindlers who have stirred up the Indians to the existing state of war, will do all in their power to thwart the Commission and to prevent the Indians accepting the terms offered them. When a predatory war, such as has been waged on the frontier for a few months past, costs our Government $1,000,000 per week, the prairie sharks are sure to feather their nests with a good portion of such sum. Peace would ruin them, and when they are debarred all intercourse with the Indians their prospect will be a gloomy one.

The army will also offer some opposition to a peaceful settlement of the present difficulties. Many officers who have been stationed among the Indians have accumulated large sums of money, and as they will always be required to exercise a surveillance on the border, they will object to perform the duty without having the power to direct affairs. That army officers are desirous of controlling Indian matters is shown by the vigorous efforts made in Congress to have the Indian Bureau transferred to the War Department. This opposition, however, is not likely to be so formidable as that of the traders and settlers; officers are subject to a higher authority, which can control them if it will.

So far as it goes, the act of Congress is most excellent. But unfortunately it does not go far enough. No provision is made for the control of Indian matters after the tribes shall have been located as indicated. Their future management will devolve upon the same bureau which has permitted the present state of affairs to grow up, unless Congress shall further legislate upon the subject. Experience teaches that neither the War nor the Interior Department is fit to manage the Indians, and some new authority should be invoked. The success which has attended the administration of the Freedmen's Bureau would seem to suggest that Indian matters might safely be added to its responsibilities. The well-known integrity of its chief, Gen. O. O. HOWARD, would be a guarantee that whatever was undertaken on behalf of the Indians would be done honestly and in the interests of humanity. The new Commission, composed of Gens. SHERMAN and HARNEY, Ex-Gens. SANBORN and TAPPAN, Mr. HENDERSON, Chairman of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, and Mr. TAYLOR, present Commissioner of Indian Affairs, needs no commendation. These gentlemen are all well known to the public, and the fact that such have been selected is an indication that the Government intends to work a reform in its treatment of the Indians. The Commission has announced its intention to commence its labors immediately, and we trust in a few weeks to hear that all the hostile tribes of Indians have been induced to accept the terms offered, and that in the future Indian depredations will be unknown.

The Ferry Nuisance.

When last Winter the misconduct of the East and North River Ferry Companies became positively unbearable, and the outcry of popular indignation proclaimed the exhaustion of the people's patience, an ingenious legislative device was made which for the moment threw oil upon the troubled waters, and allayed the excitement, as a soothing syrup would a colic. In other words, a Committee of Inquiry was appointed, with full power to send for persons and examine things, and in the fulness of time the Committee proceeded to act. Attended by the managers of the several ferry lines, the gentlemen of the Committee looked at the landings, sailed on the boats, searched for the lifeboats, talked with a very few very excited taxpayers, dined sumptuously and went back to Albany. The public had great hopes of definite results from the examination. They knew that the Fulton, Wall, South, Hoboken, Jersey City and Williamsburgh ferries were coining money at the expense of an ill-served public. They saw the ice heaped up in a channel which the tide swept resistlessly through twice a day, and knew that an iceboat could keep the passage continually free. They knew that thousands were crowded into a space that could legally accommodate but hundreds. They had pointed out to them the absence of gates, chains, barriers of every kind that should restrain the foolish from risking their lives, and the timid from being pushed into the water. They saw and knew all this and more, and yet had the assurance to return to Albany with platitudinous apologies upon their lips, giving neither judicious counsel concerning the management of the ferries, nor such official advice as would warrant official interference. We were not of those who anticipated relief through the action of the Legislative Committee; that sort of youthful hope and innocent delusion was long since taken from us by the experiences of journalism in the City of New-York. But we *had* hoped that the people would so impress the Committee with their earnest disapproval of the conduct of the Ferry Companies as to *force* it to report truthfully and protest earnestly against further latitude of leniency on the part of the authorities. That our hope was based on folly, the record convincingly shows. To-day the ferries are worse managed than ever, their accommodations are less and their nuisances greater.

The Williamsburgh ferries are private property, and their revenues afford a most satisfactory return to their proprietors. But from the gatemen on the street to the pilots on the boats—from the sprinklers on the dock to the hands on the deck—the employes are noted for carelessness, incompetency and recklessness. Not a week passes that we do not record a collision, a smash-up or an accident; hardly a day goes by without its report of delay or trouble of one sort or another. The dock property is sadly out of repair; the boats are old, dirty and dilapidated; the trips are irregular and the service unsatisfactory. The pilots seem to have organized themselves into a sort of "don't-care-a-hang" association, and when they are not diplomatizing for an extra hour off duty, they amuse themselves by running full tilt at each other's bows, into the dock, or against such parts of the fender as are intended for no such purpose.

The Union Ferry Company has control of the Catharine, Fulton, Wall, South and Hamilton Ferries, and each ferry has its pet and peculiar grievance. The boats on some of these ferries are of the largest grade and finest construction, and the employes are reliable, faithful, trusty men. But the boats are always overcrowded, and until some dreadful accident occurs by which several hundred passengers are blown up or sunk down, we presume there will be no change in the habit of putting twelve hundred people on boats made to carry conveniently one-third that number. Delays are frequent, leaky roofs are not unknown, continual sweepings are a recognized rule, rude deck-hands are often officious and impertinent, and recklessness of human life is a marked feature of every departure and every landing. Particularly noticeable are the nuisances at the Ferry-houses. There are retiring-rooms prepared, unfit for the use of men, repugnant to every idea of womanly delicacy. These might be kept clean at the expense of an attendant; but, so far as we can judge, such an expense will never be contracted. The crowding on and off the boats is disgraceful and dangerous. There is no order, no system, nothing to prevent the rushing of hungry hundreds on to the boat, from which other hundreds are trying to escape. The two throngs meet, tussle, squeeze, pick pockets, tread on toes and idly swear.

The North River ferries are no better. Mr. STEVENS seems to be doing his duty with commendable liberality on the other side of the river, but there can be no excuse for the meagre facilities, the pitfalls and dangerous fastenings on the New-York side. The same carelessness about the urinals, closets and retiring rooms that makes the "conveniences" of the East River ferries so repulsive to every cleanly person, exists in fullest scope here.

Further disguise is useless, further forbearance absurd. The plain patent fact exists, that huge corporations, careless, reckless and defiant, are coining fortunes annually from the pockets of a patient, ill-used, long suffering people. Quiet protest, journalistic criticism are unavailing—the only effective rebuke for such as they is an expression of popular indignation, earnest, positive and determined.

Will-Worship—Its Political Development.

An ascendancy of will over wisdom in public affairs must be owned a symptom much more significant than flattering. Yet nothing is more evident than that force of will every day becomes the ideal of public merit with a larger proportion of our people, and that this change has been going on pretty steadily from the Jacksonian era, which inaugurated the decline of intellectual statesmanship. To give sudden and enormous development to this very tendency, nothing in the world could have been so opportune as a great civil war, in which political issues of the first order had to be settled by physical force, and institutions reconstructed from their foundations under martial law. Indeed, the whole thing is a direct legacy from the expired Southern administration of national politics. Though shallow in philosophy and puerile in literature the South was able to humble the genius and culture of the North to its imperial will, and only met its match when it undertook to trample down the moral and national nature of its great antagonists. The corresponding quality wrought out in the North by the long death-grapple with Southern audacity and violence survives of course, and cannot but painfully modify our political future.

If we judge the present Congress by its prominent men it affords the most advanced index of the popular transition. Members indebted so entirely to energetic instincts have seldom achieved prominence in our national legislation before. They are men with nicknames, and nicknames are of the nature of proverbs, and, like other proverbs, are discriminating. They stamp the irreverent and unreverenced man. The prominence of "THAD." STEVENS and "BEN." WADE, utterly inconceivable and amazing when we consider the narrow calibre and inconsiderate character of both, is explained solely by the vehement impetus which we and our representatives are getting inclined to worship. These men are able men, pure men probably; but their ability is executive force, and not deliberative wisdom. They are fitted, like most of our able men in these turbulent times, for war rather than council.

It is quite true, we admit, that the muscular style of statesmanship is much easier admired than embraced, and that the very degeneracy—is it of will, or intellect, or both?—that it makes it possible to follow such leaders, makes it impossible to keep up with them. The very boldness of conception which we applaud, is of all things that which we cannot, dare not, carry out. The result must be a certain moderation after all, unless our hero happens to be a president or other one-man power, instead of a mere member proposing to Congress measures for which it, not he, is to take the resp[illegible] There is also evidently something [illegible] Northern character, which not even the heat of war nor the intensity of Western life quite eradicates—a common-sense frugality, which, if it yields momentarily to a crusading enthusiasm, recovers itself in time to save the expense.

Considering the circumstances that so powerfully promote political impulsiveness, we might conclude the tendency superficial and temporary, if there were not abundant evidence in other directions that the current of national character is shallowing and roughening throughout all its breadth. Diffuse education unavoidably gives this primary result. Experience and ripe culture cannot have as much authority among the knowing pupils of our popular schools, lectures and literature, as they had among the simple though sounder minds of a former century. The prominence of young and brilliant men, and the quick growth of reputations, in every branch of business and literature, prove that wisdom, the ripe fruit of time, is giving place to force, the quality of youth. Conservative minds, without hoping or wishing to impede this energetic career, may well study to strengthen one another and the interests of sound culture, as the imperative duty of the hour. "Imperator" became the style and title of the Roman Government, not so much by the will of CÆSAR as through the will worship of the people. If it be true, as some think, that given only a supply of wars and successful soldiers, our title of President would be only a synonym for "General"—what is the difference? How far this feminine disposition to worship and lean upon will, with the impatience of mental breadth and training which accompanies it, is compatible with a strong and masculine national character, or is evidence that our mutual stamina is deteriorating and our general education becoming attenuated by diffusion, is a question which deserves the serious consideration of our countrymen.

MR. BRADLEY IN A PASSION AGAIN.—That peppery BRADLEY, Sr., counsel for the defence in the Surratt trial, is a most unfortunate man. On Friday last he became suddenly irate at a fancied insult on the part of Judge PIERREPONT toward his witness (these men so prompt to take offence are the most apt to give it,) and upon being requested to preserve order made some defiant speech or other. "Well," said Judge FISHER, soothingly, as one might speak to a pugnacious school-boy or a tonguey woman, "don't get excited." And one can imagine the glare with which BRADLEY, Sr., replied, "I do not wish to get excited, Sir; there is another place where I can settle these things." At all events, he appears to have learned that the Court Room is not the "place" for brawls, and that is something gained; but what a bore it must be to keep in such a continual freeze in this hot weather!

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE QUESTION.—Unless the bridge-builders who promise to link New-York with Brooklyn begin very soon to "ply their watery task," St. Louis will rob them of the glory of priority. The inhabitants of that place, which, next to our own City, is the most metropolitan one in the Union, have conceived a mighty scheme for spanning the father of waters with the grandfather of bridges. They have discovered a native engineer, worthy to be Pontifex Maximus of the country, who promises to "overthrow," in German phrase, a structure which shall make XERXES' floating causeway across the Hellespont seem a fable, and the Menai viaduct a failure. After our Brooklyn bridge will come the necessary work of clearing out the channel of Hell Gate, to open a shorter and safer approach for European trade inside the great breakwater of Long Island, instead of outside along its shoals. Then the Harlem River must be widened, straightened, and docked to furnish a new waterspout for the City. After that the dilapidated wharves that now disgrace the lower town must be replaced by piers of marble and granite, planned with architectural taste, to be built by the labor of convicts whom the State can well afford to lend us, on condition of keeping them safely confined in hulks, and supported at the City's expense during the work. New-York having thus girdled herself with a cestus of beauty, will be ready to welcome the limitless commerce which will make her tenfold a Tyre so soon as she becomes the world's *entrepot*, and central point for European and Asiatic exchange, on the opening of the Pacific Railroads. There is no extravagance in the prediction that twenty years will see the completion of all these obvious and easy improvements.

THE IRRESISTIBLE GUN AND IMPREGNABLE FORTIFICATION.—Some years ago that only permanently successful carricaturist of the world, Mr. Punch, gave a very amusing pen-picture of Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG and the Admiralty in their continuous efforts on the great gun and target question. It may be remembered as in the form of a yearly chronicle in brief, setting forth how year after year were invented, first by Sir WILLIAM an irresistible gun, and then by the Admiralty an impregnable target, which again year after year were succeeded by others, as they became in provoking alternation, successfully resisted or undeniably smashed. It seems now that they have tired of that little see-saw game, and have turned to the mowing-machine Yankee to see if he could help them out. The Cable brought us news on Friday that in the Admiralty's experiments with the Rodman fifteen-inch gun they came to the conclusion that no iron nor steel armor yet invented could resist it. So far, good. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished if this be the end; but we fear that is not yet. If John Bull can't resist the Rodman, let him be satisfied, and not appeal to Jonathan to solve that side of the riddle too. If targets and guns should get to be the rage over here, it would be like the hen-fever, oil-fever, and every other *furore*—all hands would want to take it up and experimentalize, and we should have one perennial Fourth of July until the desired steel target was accomplished, but only to institute new search for a Rodman worthy of that steel—and so on. It is maddening to contemplate.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.—The champion of woman suffrage points to an Amazonian phalanx of a thousand supporters and petitioners. If numbers decide values, this proof of interest in the subject is weak. The population of the State is nearly equally divided between the sexes. On a low estimate the male votes number about 650,000; so that women, if admitted to the suffrage, would lift about that number of melodious voices. If only one in 650 of these wronged fair ones takes the trouble to sign her name in remonstrance, their grievance cannot be heavy. Who ever heard of an injury suffered by a class, yet protested against by so few? or of a right denied to a multitude which only two in a thousand care to claim? But it is quality, not quantity, that is the real test of the value of such signatures. What names appear among them of those who led the Sanitary Commission Associations, or of those who now direct with modest efficiency so many charitable establishments? What man is there, no matter of what class or station, who will not say that nine out of ten among his friends of the sex, when asked their wishes, have disclaimed any desire to vote? The epicene reformers can wait the trial of the experiment in Kansas, and even if it succeeds there, there are good reasons why it should not succeed here, and why the gentle hobby will continue to afford its riders exercise during their natural lives.

GEN. HALLECK'S GENIUS.—It is always agreeable to see a thing well done. To hit a nail on the head seems a simple thing, but it is so rarely accomplished by ordinary and untrained people that it has passed into a proverb of aptness. Whether our American heads used to be too crooked to be squarely hit, is hard to say, but there certainly was in former times some obliquity either of object or of vision that kept all English journals from seeing things over here as they really were. Since the war that is much changed. One of the neatest characterizations possible is made by the London *Saturday Review* in noticing Gen. HALLECK's translation of *Jomini's Napoleon*. After complimenting the General's literary performances in the legal line, it says: "If the industry of Gen. HALLECK in a military office was as great as that which he has displayed as a translator and compiler he may be supposed to have largely contributed to the organization of those mighty Northern armaments by which the resistance of the South was finally overcome. It is true that he shows much more of diligent study than of genius, and it is possible that, as a General, he might, after all his reading and reflection, have compared disadvantageously with other Generals who had read very few books and never written one." This moral is pointed with an allusion to "fighting JOE HOOKER." The noticeable point is the kind spirit in which the old gentleman's military performances are overlooked, while correctly indicated, and the same appreciative but a more heartily laudatory tone is taken throughout the very favorable notice which his book receives.

A VERY OLD "JOE."—We observe that our rural contemporaries are eagerly reprinting, as something very novel and startling, a story told by CHARLES DICKENS in a speech he recently made at a public dinner in London. The great novelist retailed the old, the very old, anecdote about the young lady voyager who was puzzled to make a selection from her shoal of sighing swains. In order to test their love and decide her own fate, she threw herself into the sea, intending to reward with her lily-white hand the heroic lover who should leap after her and save her life. When all save one jumped into "the briny," as B. Swiveller, Esq., would put it, in her sweet behalf, the fickle fair one jilted all the juicy jumpers, and took up for life with the dear, devoted dry one. Mr. DICKENS must surely have been put to his trumps when he felt compelled to resurrect this ancient and truly fish-like yarn; it has done such faithful service, and for so many generations, that it has surely earned a right to a few centuries quiet rest. We venture to say that Mr. DICKENS' grandfather has heard *his* great grandfather tell this same story, as a specimen of the style of thing he used, when a boy, to hear the old folks speak of, as the sort of old-fashioned anecdotes that used to be considered funny when they were children. If the world is getting so very hard up for funny material, let us suggest that perhaps some lively jokes, some sparkling anecdotes, or some brilliant quips and quillets "of the period," might be dug out from Spenser or Chaucer, if one had but the industry and patience. There are also a few modern little funny things in Ben. Jonson and Shakespeare, and Beaumont and Fletcher, that are in their sucking infancy, compared with Mr. DICKENS' briny bantling.

VERY SMALL BUSINESS.—A little bit of cheap martyrdom promises to draw the attention of the town. The victim is Rev. S. H. TYNG, a son of the most Protestant of Protestants, the offence that of preaching in a Methodist pulpit outside his own parish, the stake to be set up in this diocese, the fuel supplied by the Church canons, and a special committee to act as roasting familiars. For which offence is he to be tried?—that of officiating in a church not Episcopal, or that of preaching in the parish of another rector without his permission? Or is he to be charged with the last transgression and punished for the first? In this, as in a late memorable instance in this diocese, the low church clergy of the Episcopal Church seem disposed to contend for the right of officiating for other denominations, as their brethren of the other extreme in England maintain the propriety of the practices of Ritualism.

THE BLACK BOOK FOR DELINQUENT HACKMEN.—*Nascitur, non fit*, is just as applicable to a cook as to a poet; indeed, there is no trade, profession or occupation that some men are not evidently born to pursue with eminent success. Even the *genus* "loafer" finds its unmistakable geniuses. It takes a very peculiar man to fill successfully the crooked channels of Police duty; the turns are so sudden and unexpected, the required velocity is so variable, the power needed is so changeable from the tremendous to the most delicate—in short, the resources of *sconce* necessary for a responsible Police agent are so numerous and diverse as not to be brought about by any amount of training, except to the clever brains that are born to acquire them. The happy faculty of making the best disposition of a difficult situation is well illustrated by the way in which the Police authorities are now dealing with the un-"licensed carriers" of persons and property, the hack-drivers, cartmen, &c., who, since the two stools of legislative and municipal law have let all regulation fall to the ground, have been reveling in outrageous charges, and, indeed, taking more license than the law ever gave them. Capt. BRACKETT, at the City Hall, has what he calls his "Black Book," in which are inscribed the names of all these temporary outlaws who are complained of as abusing their short-lived liberty. When the day comes which absolutely invests the licensing of these people in one or another power, the little book will be found a very cleverly devised check against the acquiring of privileges by these swindlers, who are now utterly beyond the power of the Police for regulation or punishment. Let every one bear this in mind, and, if victimized, promptly report the offender's name and number to the City Hall and the little Black Book.

STEEL VS. IRON FOR RAILROADS.—The steel rail mania grows apace both in Europe and America. American engineers, although they can soon get all they need of the Bessemer rails manufactured over here from our superior ores, are still very naturally seeking information in England by inquiry, experiment, comparison, &c. The London *Railway News* mentions a steel rail, now to be seen still in use at the Chalk Farm Station of the London and Northwestern Road, which has outlasted twenty-five iron rails successively placed next to it on the same line. The toughness of the steel rails has lately been made the subject of experiments by a large manufacturing house of Sheffield for the satisfaction of a well-known American railroad engineer. The dropping of a ram of a ton's weight from a height of twenty feet upon one of these rails, supported on iron blocks three feet apart in the clear, resulted only in slightly bending it; and the repetition of the blow on the other side of the rail, from a height of thirty feet, merely straightened it, and so homogeneous was the composition of the rail that not a crack was visible. Such toughness and durability must before long force iron aside for the substitution of steel, as the difference in price is saved over and over again by the lasting qualities of the more expensive article. Penuriousness is never economy.

AN ENGLISH BARONET ON HIS TRAVELS.—Some time last year a gentleman of the name of TICHBORNE, representing himself to be the rightful claimant to an English baronetcy and a large fortune, engaged rooms at the Clarendon Hotel in this City. He had his family with him, and lived in great content for some weeks. After a time his bill was presented, but "Sir TICHBORNE" failed to appreciate the compliment, and gave it to be understood that he was unable to respond properly to it. He even requested of his landlord some aid in getting back to England. His passage was taken, and he returned to regain possession of his own. The last English papers give an account of the beginning of the suit, and we learn enough of it already to perceive that it is destined to be a *cause celèbre*. The claimant was wrecked in 1854, picked up and taken to Australia, where he lived and married under an assumed name. From 1854 till 1865 he never communicated with any member of his family—but on presenting himself before his mother at Paris last Autumn she at once recognized and acknowledged him as her son. This lady is a Frenchwoman. She obviously has an interest in retaining some part of her right over the family property; for her husband is dead, she is not rich, and the recovery of her son would be worth a good deal to her. But many of the relatives of the real Mr. TICHBORNE have had interviews with the claimant, and they appear to think that he is an impostor. At any rate they do not believe he is the man he pretends to be. It is evident, however, that he must have a great likeness to the missing man, for an officer of the Carbineers has made an affidavit saying that he is no other than the Mr. TICHBORNE with whom he served before he left England in 1854. The trial when it takes place will add another very curious chapter to the romance of real life.

Convention of Cigar Makers at Toronto—Casualty at Quebec—Table Rock Destroyed.

TORONTO, Saturday, July 27.

The Convention of cigar manufacturers of Canada, held here yesterday, was largely attended, the gentlemen present representing the trade from various parts of the Dominion. A long list of grievances was set forth, showing that by the action of the excise law they are placed in a disadvantageous position to the importers of German cigars. The Government is asked to place such a duty on imported cigars as will give the required relief.

QUEBEC, Saturday, July 27.

The troop ship *Lamar*, with the Twenty-ninth Regiment, arrived here to-day.

A mine near Point Levi-forte exploded prematurely, killing a man named FRANCONI, and seriously wounding three others.

NIAGARA FALLS, Saturday, July 27.

The remaining portion of Table Rock was blown away from the main rock this afternoon by a blast of two hundred pounds of powder.

Registration in Virginia—The August Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, July 27.

Gen. SCHOFIELD will on Monday issue an order arranging the details of the reassembling of the Boards of Registration. Vacancies are to be filled by the Sub-District Commanders. In the filling of judicial offices which may become vacant in the State, nominations will be sent to the Governor. For all other vacancies, nominations will be sent to headquarters.

A meeting of the citizens of Henrico County was held to-day, over which Mr. FRANKLIN STEARNS presided. Delegates were appointed to the August Convention.

Opening of the Schenectady Driving Park.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Saturday, July 27.

The Schenectady Driving Park was formally opened for races to-day.

A match, ten miles trot, for $500, between *Nellie Gray*, of this city, and *Carrie Sharp*, of Gloversville, came off this afternoon, and was won by *Nellie Gray*. Time, 33:32.

Base Ball Match at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 27.

In the base-ball match to-day, between the Nationals of Washington, D. C., and the Excelsiors of Chicago, the former won. The score stood 49 to 4. The Excelsiors were whitewashed six times.

New-Orleans Levee Commissioners.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 27.

An order was issued from headquarters to-day renewing the functions of the Board of Levee Commissioners appointed by Gen. SHERIDAN, and ordering them to commence operations immediately.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 27.

REAR-ADMIRAL PORTER AT KEY WEST.

Rear-Admiral PORTER reports to the Navy Department his arrival at Key West on the 10th inst., with the flagship *Susquehanna*, after a passage of six days from Norfolk. The health of those on board the vessel continues good, and the island thus far is free from fever, though it is reported to be very bad at Havana. Rear-Admiral PALMER will soon leave for Aspinwall.

FRACTIONAL AND BANK CURRENCY.

There has been received from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department during the week ending to-day, $359,000 in fractional currency. The shipments during the same week have been as follows: To the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia, $100,000; to the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, $100,000; to the United States Depository at Chicago, $250,000, and to National Banks and others, $89,376—total shipments, $314,376. The following is a statement of the securities held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for the National Banks, at this date: For circulating notes, $340,631,500; and for deposits of public money, $38,797,950—total, $379,429,450. The amount of National Bank currency issued during the week was $76,250, and the total amount $303,328,876. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn-out notes, amounting to $4,522,462, leaving in actual circulation at this date, $298,706,414. The amount of fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week was $263,494. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $765,240; the receipts for the week ending to-day, $4,678,563; and the aggregate amount for the fiscal year to date is $22,271,795. The Pequonnock National Bank, of Bridgeport, Conn., has lost by its teller about $50,000 so far as ascertained. The day after the defalcation was known by the officers of the bank, the Comptroller of the Currency had two examiners—Mr. MYGATT, of Connecticut, and Mr. CALLENDAR, of New-York—on the ground, and they are now actively engaged examining the books and assets of the bank.

THE JAPANESE RAM.

The entire crew of the *Japan* has been shipped, and with the exception of a few men who are making their final arrangements before leaving home, are all on board. On Monday the sails will be bent, and it is likely that she will leave about Thursday or Friday, stopping at Norfolk, where she will go on the dry dock for an examination of her hull.

BUSINESS AT THE LAND OFFICE.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office within the last ten days has transmitted 776 patents, or deeds from the United States, to individuals for lands in the following districts, viz.: Eau Claire, Wis.; Booneville, Mo.; St. Cloud, Minn.; Traverse City, Mich.; Springfield, Ill.: Carson City, Nevada. These patents were founded in cash sales and Agricultural College scrip locations. Commissioner WILSON has transmitted to the Governor of California patents in the Marysville, San Francisco, Stockton and Vidalia Districts, of swamp and overflowed lands, inuring to the State of California under the act of Congress approved Sept. 28, 1850, embracing 184,-866 68.100 acres.

SANDFORD CONOVER.

The Court having overruled the motion for a stay of execution of the sentence of SANDFORD CONOVER, the Warden is preparing to take him to the Albany Penitentiary.

HEAT IN WASHINGTON.

The thermometer has ranged during the present week from 92° to 97°.

MILITARY CADETS ASSIGNED.

The Department has issued an order appointing the following named cadets, graduates of the Military Academy, to be Second Lieutenants:

Corps of Engineers—Cadets Earnest H. Ruffner, John C. Mallory, Clinton B. Sears, Thomas Turtle, Joseph E. Griffith, William E. Rogers, Lewis M. Haupt, Edward Maguire, Frederick A. Mahan, Charles F. Powell, Frederick A. Hinman.

Ordnance Department—Cadets John A. Greer, John Pitman, Jr.

First Regiment of Cavalry—Cadet Henry N. Moss.

Third Regiment of Cavalry—Cadet George W. Cradlebrough.

Fifth Regiment of Cavalry—Cadet Jacob Almy.

Seventh Regiment of Cavalry—Cadets John M. Johnson, Edward S. Godfrey.

Eighth Regiment of Cavalry—Cadet Orasemus B. Boyd.

First Regiment of Artillery—Cadets William F. Reynolds, Jr., John M. K. Davis, James E. Bell, Thomas H. Barber, Allyn Capron, Edward M. Merriman, Lander T. Howes, Gilbert P. Patton.

Second Regiment of Artillery—Cadets—Robert M. Rogers, Thomas T. Thornburgh, Eugene P. Murphy, Ephraim T. C. Richmond, James Bassett, Alexander D. Schenck, Edwin S. Curtis, Barnet Wager, Medorem Crawford, Jr., John A. Campbell, John H. Gifford.

Third Regiment of Artillery—Cadets—Charles S. Heintzleman, Henry B. Osgood, Sedgwick Pratt, Henry D. Wallen, Jr., Henry C. Dawes, Edward Davis, Christopher C. Walcott.

Fourth Regiment of Infantry—Cadets—Crosby P. Miller, Charles G. Eckhart, Samuel R. Jones, Arthur Cranston, George A. Garretson, Walter Howe, Horatio M. Jones, Eliphalet N. Chester.

Fifth Regiment of Artillery—Cadets—Chas. Shaler, Jr., Luigi Loma, John McClellan, Oliver E. Wood, A. Tracey, Lee Stanislaus Remak, Wm. J. Roe, Jr., Wm. B. McCullam, Thomas R. Adams.

Fifteenth Regiment of Infantry—William J. Sartee.

Nearly all the above are stated to be promotions. The order concludes as follows: The general regulations, paragraph 181, allow three months' leave of absence to the graduates of the Military Academy on entering service. In accordance with this regulation all the graduates above named will report in person at their proper stations, on the 30th of September next. The graduates assigned to the corps of engineers, and to the ordnance will, on the receipt of this order immediately report by letter to the chiefs of their respective corps in this city. Those assigned to regiments will, in like manner report by letter to the commanding officer of their respective regiments, who will assign to companies those who have not been so assigned by this order. If the stations of the regimental commanders be not known, their reports will be forwarded under cover to the Adjutant-General for transmittal. The allowance of transportation and mileage to which the graduates will be entitled in traveling from West Point to their posts under the foregoing orders, will be paid in advance of the performance of the journey.

BOSTON CHAMPAGNE CASES.

The Reply of Mr. Samuel A. Way to Mr. Goodrich's Pamphlet, and the Charges Against Him.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 27.

The public statement of Mr. SAMUEL A. WAY, in connection with the settlement of Messrs. J. D. & M. WILLIAMS, with the United States Government, in March, 1865, and in May, 1865, upon importations of champagne, which will appear in some of the papers here on Monday, will create a sensation in commercial circles. Mr. WAY having just returned from Europe, feels that he has been falsified in the matter, and in the course of his defence will ventilate the whole subject. After making a general statement of the nature of the case, Mr. WAY denies ever having received a dollar for getting the Messrs. WILLIAMS out of their trouble with the Government. At their request Mr. WAY called on the authorities with a view to a settlement. The papers were worked on night and day, and the amount arrived at for which Mr. GOODRICH, Collector at that time, said he would settle, was $25,224. This amount was immediately reported to Mr. WILLIAMS, who, without a moment's hesitation, agreed to pay it. Mr. WAY arranged to pay this sum, and arranged that the penalty paid should be entered on the Custom-house books in the name of Messrs. PENMATEN & CO., from whom the Messrs. WILLIAMS purchased the wine. A day or two after the matter was settled, Mr. MOSES WILLIAMS, Sr., offered $4,000 to Mr. WAY, which he wished that gentleman would present to parties before indicated for acting so friendly toward him, (WILLIAMS.) Mr. WAY declined doing this, and also says the statement that he asked for $4,000 to give to Messrs. TUCK and FRENCH, is absolutely false in every respect. Up to the time Mr. WAY had never passed one word with Mr. GOODRICH on the subject, and had never been introduced to Mr. FARWELL, detective. At this time the Government officials had not gone into the champagne case, only into the sherry wine case. Soon after this, however, the Government made a written demand for a large sum in the champagne case, offering to take $350,000 to settle the matter. Mr. TUCK, Naval Officer, told him that by the offer of $100,000 the case could be carried through; at any rate, he would favor it. The affair for WILLIAMS looked badly, and it was now for the first time WAY had come in contact with GOODRICH at FARWELL'S. WILLIAMS, however, concluded to pay $100,000. FARWELL would not settle for less than that amount; the smallest amount GOODRICH could settle for was $300,000, altogether. Mr. MOSES WILLIAMS, however, told WAY that he wanted it settled, cost what it would. During the progress of the settlement, Mr. WILLIAMS, Sr., said he authorized WAY to offer $125,000 to settle, and he would give him $10,000 for such use as he pleased, but if he could not do better to pay $150,000. WAY thought there was a mystery in this sudden reduction from $300,000 to $150,000, which he did not understand, and that if JORDAN would agree to settle for $150,000 he would probably do so for $100,000. WAY then saw FARWELL, and told him that he could renew the offer for $100,000. WAY saw WILLIAMS, and suggested that with $5,000 for such use as he chose he could settle the case for $100,000. WILLIAMS consented, knowing it was intended for Mr. FARWELL. At this time it was discovered that a certain statute had not been repealed, so that the Government could not go back more than five years, which reduced the claim against the Messrs. WILLIAMS to $56,000. With the consent of Mr. GOODRICH, and with the knowledge of the unrepealed statute, Mr. FARWELL started for Washington, and overtaking Mr. JORDAN, consulted on the matter, and finally FARWELL informed Mr. GOODRICH and Mr. WAY that the Secretary had confirmed the settlement; next day GOODRICH was not inclined to carry out the settlement, but finally consented to receive the money. The money was paid, and all the money that ever came into Mr. WAY'S hands in connection with the settlement over and above the amount, was expense of telegrams, &c., $206 18. When the champagne matter was settled, it was supposed that all evidence of the fraud was taken out of the hands of the Government in the sherry case, and that no copies were taken. It was so agreed with Mr. GOODRICH. Mr. WAY defends the merchants of Boston against the aspersions of Mr. GOODRICH'S pamphlet, and says that some of the letters purporting to be signed by Messrs. WILLIAMS & Co., derogatory to him, were never framed or written or signed by that firm.

OBITUARY.

Otho I, Ex-King of Greece.

Our Cable dispatches announce the death, in Munich, of Ex-King OTHO, of Greece. The deceased ex-monarch was the second son of LOUIS I, King of Bavaria, and was born in Saltzburg, June 1, 1815. In his seventeenth year he was invited by the Greeks, who had then recently achieved their independence, to fill their throne; and the proposition being approved by the Governments of Great Britain, France and Russia, in a treaty concluded in London in May, 1832, and ratified soon after by the King of Bavaria, the young Prince accepted the offer and on Jan. 25, 1833, made his solemn entrance into Nauplia, accompanied by several officers of state who were to have control of public affairs until he attained the age of 20. In June, 1835, he assumed the reins of government, and in the succeeding year was married in Germany to the Princess FREDERICA OMELIA, of Oldenburg. The Bavarian Ministers to whom he committed the management of the Kingdom soon became unpopular, and as early as 1836 the people began to manifest their discontent by open rebellion. Upon the day of the arrival of OTHO and his consort at the Piræus, Feb. 14, 1837, he signed a decree removing some of the most obnoxious foreigners from office and instituting the Greek language for the German in official documents. In other respects, however, the Government continued to be a despotic one; and, in September, 1843, the Greeks, despairing of procuring in any other way the constitution which they had been induced to expect from the King, surrounded his palace and compelled him to form a Cabinet in which his native subjects should be properly represented, and to call a national assembly to frame a constitution. The latter instrument was promulgated in the ensuing March, the Bavarian Ministers were sent home, and an auspicious era seemed about to dawn upon Greece. The reactionary tendencies of the King and his advisers soon interfered with these projects; attempts were made to remodel or abridge the concessions granted to the people, which the latter naturally resisted; ministry after ministry essayed without success to carry on the Government; and, under the influence of the Queen, who was strongly pro-Russian in her politics, the Kingdom became virtually an outpost of the Russian Empire. With the events of the past few years the reader is, no doubt, familiar. Dissatisfied with her ruler, the Greeks expelled him from the Kingdom, and, in 1863, placed GEORGE I., son of CHRISTIAN IX., of Denmark, on the throne. After the forfeiture of his royal rights OTHO retired to Munich. He died in that city in his 53d year.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

President Juarez—A Reply to Mr. Dunbar.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The defence of President JUAREZ, published in the TIMES of Friday, and signed by Mr. DUNBAR, conveys the idea that JUAREZ is a much injured and abused individual. Indeed, according to Mr. DUNBAR'S statement, he is almost a saint. The defence of a personal friend is very laudable; and according to Mr. DUNBAR'S statement, he has been a friend of JUAREZ for nearly ten years. The writer of this also knows JUAREZ personally, having formerly come in almost daily contact with him when that gentleman visited the *Courier* office in New-Orleans, and also at his cigar store. Long and continued intercourse has given the writer an opportunity to judge of President JUAREZ' character both in New-Orleans and Mexico, having the advantage of being able to converse with him in the Spanish language. Mr. DUNBAR, like many others, lays particular stress on the fact that JUAREZ is a pure, full-blooded Indian. His recent acts do not belie the general characteristics of his race, and the intellectual head which Mr. DUNBAR describes to be of the Websterian order can be duplicated in nearly every Mexican Indian family. That JUAREZ is possessed of polished manners, no one will deny, but the natural ferocity of the Indian has changed to cunning; and as for being the best read and most solidly-informed man in Mexico, is merely a piece of idle bombast, as hundreds can be found in the City of Mexico and other large Mexican towns who are his equals and superiors in this respect, having enjoyed the advantages of the best Universities and Colleges in the United States and Europe, and having improved their learning by continuous travel and hard studies. The better class in Mexico, those who are in favor of law and order and opposed to revolutions, are those of mixed or pure Spanish blood. The descendants of the old Aztecs are capable of accomplishing whatever they may undertake; they are very apt to adopt improvements from foreign countries, and are not so bigoted as the descendants of the darker skinned Indians inhabiting the Peninsula of Yucatan and other portions of Mexico, to which class JUAREZ belongs.

The poetical allusions to JUAREZ'S birthplace by Mr. DUNBAR—"The mysterious regions of Mitla in Oajaca, where winds sweep mournfully through the stately groves of cypress that shade the graves of his ancient people—graves whose dates are lost in the unknown past"—what this has to do with the actions of JUAREZ is more of a mystery to me than the mysterious regions of Mitla, which were full of robbers and bandits, when the writer of this traveled through the region during the time when JUAREZ was President, and before the intervention. The denunciatory style of the Press will not appear so silly as Mr. DUNBAR supposes, unless the journals in the United States would willingly falsify facts, and refuse to publish anything which might reflect discreditably on the Mexicans or their President. The mere fact of JUAREZ being an Indian does make the least difference, provided that the Indian acts on the dictates of a humane heart, and not on those of his savage ancestors.

The tracing of JUAREZ' ancestors, even among the few remaining Toltecs, may be a more difficult matter than Mr. DUNBAR supposes, for Indians are not very strict in keeping a family record, and the question of a long line of ancestors had better been left out. I fully coincide that JUAREZ was the equal of MAXIMILIAN as a gentleman; at least he is so by outward appearance, and with the great assistance of Mexican or Indian astuteness and deceit; but that he was MAXIMILIAN'S equal as a man of education or as a statesman is not true, and is a well-known fact to those who have been in connection with both. The determined spirit of JUAREZ in defending his rights and republican institutions cannot be praised too highly, but every disinterested man will condemn him for his bloodthirsty, cruel spirit, and his refusal to blend mercy with justice.

It is astonishing that any American who has ever resided any length of time can defend Mexicans, who, without exception, are bitter enemies to the United States and its people, showing it in every way, but their naturally deceptive and hypocritical nature has so far enabled them to keep up an appearance of friendship, though only to have a friend foolish enough to haul the chestnuts out of the fire for them. AMERICANO.

NEW-YORK, July 27.

Extension and Widening of Church-street.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A cheap substitute for the above expensive railroad operation, would be the extension of College-place to Greenwich-street, the widening and extension of Laurens-street to Fourth-street, and the widening of Wooster-street opposite Washington-square only; let the whole route, including West Broadway, Fourth-street and University-place be laid with Belgian pavement, and require the Railroad Companies to use it as a Railroad-avenue, instead of encumbering Church, Green and Wooster streets, and sacrificing far more valuable property to their uses.

The above plan would be a reasonable and desirable improvement, and might set at rest for a time, the over and under-ground, as well as the *inter-terram colluinque* projects of greedy speculators.

AN OLD TAXPAYER.

NEW-YORK, July 24.

Bad Manners in Public Officers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At one of the New-York Post-offices the following colloquy took place:

Applicant—Blandly like one who knows he begs a favor, "Have you any letters for Mr. Snooks?"

Clerk—With a withering glance, and in the surliest of tones, "Is that your name?"

A.—"Yes."

C.—"Where do you expect letters from?"

A.—I expect several; one or two from Western States and one or two from Europe."

C.—Holding a letter in his hand, "Where from in Europe?"

A.—"One from Hamburg."

C.—"None from there."

A.—"But the letter in your hand is mine; I know the writing."

C.—"That ain't from Hamburg."

And verily it was stamped Altona, which I believe is divided from Hamburg by a lamp-post only; but the intelligent and erascible clerk not being quite sure if Altona is in Asia, Europe, or the United States, I very near lost my letter. I am now writing to my friends, requesting them not to send me any more letters without first carefully advising me where they will be posted.

They never could have taught "manners" where some of the junior employes of the Post-offices were educated, or the public would not be compelled to feel so thoroughly ashamed of themselves, as they often are now when they visit them, for being the cause of disturbing the repose and ruffling the tempers of the interesting young gents who officiate there. CIVILITY.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 26, 1867.

Obstructions in the Streets.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reading the code of sanitary ordinances in your paper of this day, (July 24,) clause No. 126, relating to obstructions in the streets by carts, namely: "Nor shall any person block up or obstruct any street or place, or contribute thereto," suggests the question whether persons owning carts and trucks have a legal right to leave them standing, out of working hours and days, in the street before their own or the residences of others, in localities mainly devoted to respectable private dwelling-houses. It is notorious that such a practice, whether legal or otherwise, has an injurious effect on the value of property in the immediate neighborhood, and imparts a *taint* to the character of the block or street where such unsightly occupants obtrude themselves, after business hours, to the gaze of residents and their visitors. Instances may be cited of some ten or a dozen carts and trucks overlapping each other opposite to a block of respectable private dwelling-houses, in an otherwise good street on the west side of the City.

Now, Sir, if this is a right which carmen possess, why may not a wealthy person of this class, owning or occupying a house in Fifth or Madison avenue, leave "the tools of his trade" standing in the street opposite his residence out of working week day hours, Sundays and holidays? Would he have a legal right so to do? If not legal in such localities, why should it be so in others less fashionable and aristocratic it may be, for all families cannot be residents of such quarters of the City.

Should not those persons engaged in any special occupation or business, locate themselves in positions which will afford them requisite space and accommodation without infringing on any public or private rights, both of which seem to be invaded by the practice referred to, for although it does not absolutely obstruct the street, "it contributes thereto," in the language of clause No. 126 of the ordinance, and is manifestly injurious to property, and is an unsightly nuisance to neighboring residents and property owners. A CITIZEN.

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1867.

A Child Rescued from Drowning.

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

About 7 o'clock P. M., an interesting daughter of Mr. GREENWOOD, about 13 years of age, fell from the wharf, at low tide, between Ninety and Ninety-first-streets, when an intelligent and active young man, named FRANCIS GORMAN, a hand on board the coal barge *Green Linn*, from Port Carbon, lying near, ran about 200 feet from the barge, and very adroitly while doing so pulled off his boots, and in fact disrobing himself, plunged into the river, caught and saved the child as she was sinking.

This is the second child saved from drowning by young GORMAN, for which he deserves great credit and public mention. D.

Crime in Virginia—Letter from Judge Underwood.

The following letter was communicated by Judge UNDERWOOD to the Norfolk (Va.) *Union Republican*:

NORFOLK, Va., Wednesday, July 24, 1867.

MR. EDITOR: I was surprised to see in the *Journal* this morning the statement that three-quarters of the crimes committed in this State were by colored people. My own official experience leads to a very different conclusion. Of the many hundred criminal complaints and prosecutions in my court within the last four years, I do not recollect but a single complaint against a colored person. That was the case of a colored boy, indicted, convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment for mail robbery in the City of Lynchburgh. And I have recently received from the former master and owner of this boy assurances of his general good character, and of recently discovered facts which show that, being a messenger in the Post-office, he had been corrupted by a bad white man to steal the letters from the office, for which he is imprisoned.

If the *Journal* had said that the old slaveholding aristocracy were keen to punish every colored or white Union man, and quite willing to let criminals of their own class go free, and that being everywhere in this State in power, more colored men than white were prosecuted for petty crimes, it would probably have stated the truth. While in a state of slavery the colored people were to a considerable degree converts to the doctrine of the great nullifier, CALHOUN, declared in the United States Senate, to wit:

That "he who earns a product, who digs it out of the earth by the sweat of his brow, has a title to it before the universe; none but the Government can touch it, and the Government only to the extent of its absolute wants."

It is true Mr. CALHOUN was speaking of the tariff, but his words had a wider application, and the colored people believed them. It is no doubt the fact that these teachings led to petty pilfering, and the habit is not yet entirely cured, but every intelligent observer must be satisfied that our colored fellow-citizens are now making most rapid and commendable progress in the race of physical, educational, mental and moral improvement, worthy of high praise and universal acknowledgement. Very truly,

JOHN C. UNDERWOOD.

Serenade to Gen. Sherman in Madison, Wisconsin.

A correspondent of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* writes an account of a serenade given by citizens of Madison, Wis., on the evening of the 22d inst., to Gen. SHERMAN and his family, at the residence of Col. THOMAS REYNOLDS, on Monona Hill. Attorney-General GILL, in a few remarks, introduced Gen. SHERMAN to the company, saying that he regarded GRANT and SHERMAN as such equals in fame that they were but two hemispheres of one globe.

Gen. SHERMAN came forward, wearing his Lieutenant-General's uniform, and, in the midst of loud and continued cheers and applause, began returning his thanks for the visit of so many of his fellow-citizens, accompanied by such charming music and singing. He felt at home in the midst of such patriotic mottoes as he saw around him, and had pleasure in claiming that his honor and profit from the success of the Union arms was no greater than that of his humblest fellow-citizens. All the citizens of this country had the right to a free and unobstructed Mississippi River, and the man who endeavored to deny that right and destroy the safe navigation of the river should die. This sentiment was heartily indorsed by the audience in repeated cheers.

Col. REYNOLDS, in response to calls, then came forward and expressed the pleasure it gave him in joining with his fellow-citizens in doing honor to his distinguished guest.

Singular Case of Suicide in Massachusetts.

From the Boston Advertiser, July 26.

In Melrose, on Wednesday morning at 1 o'clock, Mrs. JOHN WAITE, whose husband is deceased, awoke her daughter, 15 years of age, and requested her to go with her to the pond, for she was going to drown herself. The mother has been in feeble health from dropsy, and for several months had not been out of the house. The daughter, who is a feeble-minded girl, did as she was requested, and the two proceeded to Ell Pond, near the centre of the village, which is a mile from their residence. They reached the pond about 2 o'clock, the mother finding it necessary to rest often. She then divested herself of a shawl, and gave directions what should be done with it, and told her daughter when she got home to go and tell Mr. RICHARDSON what had happened, but not to tell him where. She then jumped into the pond. The girl went home, and when inquired of about her mother, said she had drowned herself. She then said she had forgotten about telling Mr. RICHARDSON, and started off for that purpose. After threats of chastisement she disclosed the place of her mother's suicide, and the body was found near the ice-house on Main-street. The family, from sickness and loss of its head, have been in very indigent circumstances, and were aided the last year by the town to the amount of $800.

Violence in North Carolina.

The Newbern *Journal* of Monday last has the following record of crime:

"ANOTHER MURDER.—We are again called upon to record another atrocious murder committed on the person of REUBEN BRATCHES, at Batchelors' Creek, in this county, and almost within sight of the steeples of this city. The murder was committed on Saturday last, while Mr. BRATCHES was in the woods chipping turpentine boxes. It is supposed to be the work of some of STURGISS' band, as the murdered man is said to have been one of the most important witnesses against STURGISS, and as it is not probable he would have been shot for money or valuables at such a distance in the woods while at hard work."

An Insane Woman Cuts the Throat of Her Child.

On Tuesday, the 16th inst., the wife of THOMAS JONES, of South Riley, Mich., while laboring under a fit of insanity, took the life of her own child, aged 2 years, by cutting its throat with an axe. After inflicting the fatal blow she quietly sat down and witnessed the life-current gradually but surely flow from the gash made in the throat of her helpless offspring until it was dead. In a short time after the frightful tragedy took place, a man named PALMER was passing on the road, when Mrs. J. hailed him, and requested him to come into her house. He did so, little dreaming what he was about to witness. She immediately took him into the room where her child lay a stiffened corpse on the floor, literally surrounded by a pool of blood. She then commenced kicking it with her feet in a decidedly barbarous manner, clearly showing that reason was dethroned. The unfortunate woman is said to have been subject to fits of insanity before.

The Proposed New Public Market in the Eighteenth Ward—Description of the Building to be Erected.

The proposals for building a public market in avenue C, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Eighteenth Ward, having been received and examined by the Market Commissioners, the contract for work and material on the same will be awarded within a few days. The front of the building will be on the avenue between the two streets mentioned, and will extend a distance of 164 feet. The depth will be 347 feet. The main portion of the structure will be built of brick and will consist of one story, with the addition of a story 35 feet in depth. in the centre. This second story will be used as offices. The roof will be divided into three sub-divisions, each one surmounted with ventilators. The doors and windows will be constructed with circular heads. The whole building will have four main entrances, so that wagons can pass in and out without turning round. The roof will be covered with tin.

THE MASON WORK.

The trenches, drains, piers, walls, &c., are to be dug to the depth of four feet below the top of the walk at the lowest point. The centre piers, supporting the rim columns, are to have four piles each. All the outside walls will have a foundation of concrete, two feet eight inches wide and two feet thick, to commence four feet below the walk at the lowest point. The centre piers will have a base of concrete five feet square and two feet thick. The concrete is to be composed of cement, sharp sand, broken stone and stone chips in their proper proportions. Each of the interior piers which support the rim columns are to have four and a-half feet square blue stone bases, twelve inches thick, with good even beds bedded in the concrete.

The foundation-stones will be two feet four inches in thickness on the top of timbers, to be carried up to within four inches of the top of floor. The stone to be used will be that known as the North River blue building stone.

The outside of the building, with the exception of the rear, including the cornices, corbets, piers and arches, and the reveals on the front and sides, will be faced with Colabar brick, laid in black mortar. The remainder, including the rear toward the river, will be constructed of North River hard-burnt brick. All the front work is to be cleaned down with aqua fortis, and well oiled with linseed oil. The receiving-basin and cesspools are to be built of hard-burnt brick.

Inserted in the front will be two tablets of white Italian marble, with the names, dates, &c., deeply cut in and blocked. The tablets will project one inch from the wall.

The drain-pipes will be made of cement and will have proper traps with the joints closed so as to prevent stench from entering the building. The large pipes will connect with the drain on Sixteenth-street.

The retail department throughout, and the passage between stalls in the wholesale department will be paved with Newburgh pavers laid in sand.

THE CARPENTER WORK.

The building will include sixty-three main rafters beside the timbers to be placed in the roof and galleries. The top and bottom pieces are to be of oak or Georgia pine, the remainder of white pine.

THE IRON WORK.

The building will contain forty-two iron columns, averaging ten inches in diameter, the thickness of the iron being one inch. The base plates will be 16x16 inches, and 1¾ inches in thickness. There will also be four second-story columns, averaging nine inches in diameter, with strong brackets cast on the face of the front columns to receive wood beams, the columns to run through the caps. Suitable cap-plates are to be provided with bolts to each corner to fasten the wood corbets and they secured to trusses, with all the bolts, nuts and washers for securing the same together. The capitals are to have holes through the sides for the leaders, and holes left at the bottom, with rim cast on, for the drain-pipe. The bolt heads are to be made in the best manner, and all to be of the very best quality of Ulster iron. The first-story doors are to be furnished with strong wire netting.

The building will be surmounted with a cupola, and on the front side a flagstaff will be erected. It will also be provided with a clock. It is expected that the work will be completed in six months from the time of commencement.

Aquatics.

The race between the rival crews of the Columbia Boat Club, of New-York, and the Atlantic Boat Club, of Hoboken, which was to have taken place yesterday, did not come off. Crowds assembled at the Elysian Fields, in front of which was the watery race track that had been designated for the event, and numerous boats were in the river filled with spectators. A disagreement arose between the rival clubs, the result of which was that the Atlantic men rowed home without a race. Their boat had a small deck, which, it was claimed, was contrary to the rules by which both parties were to have been governed.

A "picked up" boat's crew of the Gulick Club, of New-York, that happened to be on the ground, offered to row against the Columbia men. The latter, who had been long in training for the race, easily beat them, rowing three miles in 23¼ minutes.

THE CRUISE OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT SQUADRON.

The Newport *News* says: "The New-York Yacht Squadron, which is ordered to rendezvous at Glen Cove, L. I., Aug. 1, preparatory to a cruise Eastward, will probably arrive here about one week from next Monday or Tuesday. We understand there will be a grand regatta to Block Island from here. We would suggest that some public notice be taken of the arrival of the squadron here, as is the custom in other places. Last year a splendid reception was given them in New-Bedford, consisting of salvos of artillery, which was very much appreciated by the members of the Club. Here no more attention has been paid them heretofore than to a fleet of so many coasters."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.—A few minutes after 5 o'clock yesterday morning, the body of an unknown man was discovered floating in the Bay, off the "Mariners' Rest," Staten Island. The deceased was apparently about 38 years of age, was five feet eight inches in height, and had a sandy complexion, with light hair, goatee and moustache. The body was dressed in a black frock-coat, mixed cassimere vest, black pants, blue stockings, white shirt and Congress gaiters. In one of his pockets were found 75 cents in change, two keys, and a transfer ticket from Newark to New-York. Coroner LARKIN held an inquest in the case, when a bullet wound was found on the head, an inch above the right ear, which the physician considered sufficient to cause death. In accordance with the evidence adduced the jury felt compelled to render an open verdict.

ORGANIZATION OF A GRANT PRESIDENTIAL ASSOCIATION.—A respectably attended meeting of the friends of Gen. U. S. GRANT, for the purpose of perfecting a "Central Grant Presidential Association," was held last evening at the Liberty House, in Houston-street. JAMES KELLY, Esq., occupied the chair, Messrs. GREEN and ATCHISON acted as Secretaries. After some remarks from the Chairman and others relating to the objects of the club, Committees were appointed for the purpose of selecting suitable rooms upon Broadway, and to secure in the selection of officers for the Association the names of some of the most eminent citizens of New-York. The meeting, after the transaction of miscellaneous business, adjourned subject to the call of the Special Committee on Rooms.

THE CHARGES AGAINST REV. S. H. TYNG, JR.—Rev. Mr. TYNG has been notified to appear before the Committee appointed to investigate the charge preferred against him by Rev. Mr. STUBBS, of New-Brunswick. The sessions are, it is said, to be strictly private, and in accordance with the rules of the Standing Committee of the Diocese, no record of the proceedings is to be furnished for publication. The Low Church party sympathize with Mr. TYNG, and have resolved to tender him their support.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—A German named GEO. KELMAR, aged 22, and residing at No. 130 Seventh-street, died suddenly early yesterday morning. Coroner GOVER held an inquest over the body, and the jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by prostration from the heat. An infant named VICTORIA TOWNSEND, aged 9 months, also died suddenly yesterday morning at No. 213 West Houston-street. The same Coroner held an inquest, with the same result.

SOUTHERN MERCHANTS AND THE BANKRUPT ACT.—One of the first of the Southern merchants to take advantage of the benefits accruing from the provisions of the Bankrupt Act are Messrs. LOEB, SIMON & Co., of New-Orleans. This firm failed last Spring for $400,000, and negotiations have been pending ever since with their New-York creditors, and until recently a settlement was anticipated by them, for the sum of 50 cents on the dollar. This arrangement has, however, been deranged, owing to the refusal of one or two creditors to agree to the terms proposed, so the firm have been reluctantly compelled to apply for a release from their obligations under the Bankrupt Act. The prospect now is that the assets will pay a very small dividend.

AN ENGINEER KILLED.—Yesterday afternoon, about 6 o'clock, GEORGE BROWN, an engineer employed on the Harlem Railroad, and who was running a train on the road, incautiously peered out as he stood on the locomotive platform, while the train was passing beneath Scarborough Bridge. As he did so his head struck one of the abutments, and the skull was so severely fractured that death ensued in a few minutes. The body was brought to this City to await the action of the Coroner.

THE RUNNING DOWN OF THE LADY KIERNAN.—In our report of this disaster yesterday it was stated that the yacht did not show a light. We are assured by persons on board the boat at the time that she had a bright light at the bows, and that the steamer had none; further, that all the party were perfectly sober, and that they hailed the steamer long before she struck them. The pilots of the steamer have been held to bail.

PROBABLE FATAL ACCIDENT.—About 6 o'clock yesterday evening an unknown man, apparently about 55 years of age, was put off a Sixth-avenue car, near Thirty-eighth-street, because he was grossly intoxicated. While in the act of stepping on the pavement a passing carriage ran over the inebriate, causing serious internal injuries. The man was removed to Bellevue Hospital in an insensible condition.

STRANGE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—FREDERICKA WICKMAN, aged 21, and a native of Germany, attempted to end her own life yesterday afternoon, at No. 22 Mott-street, by eating the tops of a quantity of lucifer matches. Medical aid was summoned and the necessary restoratives administered, resulting in the woman being pronounced out of immediate danger.

BOY DROWNED.—WM. M. WILKINS, aged 14 years, and the eldest son of Mr. ISAAC P. WILKINS, of this City, was accidentally drowned on the 25th inst. while sailing on the lake, near Newburgh, Orange County. The boat was upset by a sudden squall, and the little fellow sank before aid could reach him. The body was subsequently recovered.

FIRE IN PIKE-STREET.—While the children of PHILIP O'CONNOR were playing yesterday in the basement of No. 22 Pike-street, during the absence of their mother, they accidentally ignited some matches and set the bed on fire. The flames were soon extinguished, resulting in a damage of $100. The children escaped unhurt.

THE VETERANS OF 1812.—The Veterans, by request of their friends, will, if the weather permits, have a picnic at Myers' Grove, Staten Island, on Tuesday next. The steamer *Martha Washington* and the barge *Wm. Myers* have been engaged for the occasion. Ihl's Band will furnish the music.

MINOR ITEMS.—JOHN KELLY was prostrated yesterday by the heat, on the corner of Vesey-street and Broadway. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital ....At 2 o'clock yesterday morning an infant two months old was found in the front area of No. 297 West Fifteenth-street, the child being snugly ensconced in a basket....THOMAS BLUTON, a boy, residing at No. 119 First-avenue, had three of his fingers cut off while working at a printing press at No. 60 William-street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital ....PATRICK MALONEY, of No. 4 Hester-street, was severely injured yesterday by being caught between a truck and the curbstone, on the corner of East Broadway and Jefferson-street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....MARY E. SHORT, aged 3 years, and residing at No. 39 Elm-street, was knocked down in Broadway, and slightly injured, by a horse attached to a wagon. The child was taken home by her parents....Officer DAVIS, of the Sixteenth Precinct, seized two barrels of whisky yesterday, which he discovered in the blacksmith-shop in Twenty-fifth-street, near Eighth-avenue. JAMES A. BURNHAM subsequently claimed the whisky, and it was surrendered to him by order of Collector M. B. FIELD, of the Sixth District.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A PRIVATE RESIDENCE SEIZED BY THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—On Friday evening last the private residence of a Mr. GUSTAVE BENHENNE, Smith-street, E. D., was seized by Detective PERRY, of the Second District Collector's Office. It appears that BENHENNE is the son-in-law and book-keeper of Mr. JOHN SCHNEIDER, the noted lager-beer brewer in the Sixteenth Ward. On Thursday last he went with his family to Sharon Springs, leaving his dwelling closed and the keys in charge of his brother-in-law, Mr. WILLIAMS. The detective called on Mr. SCHNEIDER and demanded admittance to the residence. Being informed by Mr. SCHNEIDER that he had not the custody of his son-in-law's house, the detective announced his intention to force an entrance if the keys were not forthcoming. This threat brought about a surrender on the part of Mr. WILLIAMS, and the premises were occupied by PERRY and so remain to the present time. It is alleged that BENHENNE has in his charge books and papers that will establish a fraud against the Government in the conducting of the brewery.

A NEW POLICE STATION-HOUSE.—A new Station-house for the Forty-third Precinct Police is soon to be erected on a plot of ground 55 by 100 feet in extent, in Butler-street near Court-street. The cost of the land was $6,000, and the estimated cost of the building is between $19,000 and $20,000. The main structure will be 40 feet front by 60 feet deep, three stories in height, of Philadelphia brick, with Ohio (Berean) stone trimmings. The first floor will contain the muster-room, 21 feet wide by 29 feet deep, together with the Captain's office, bedrooms for Captain and Sergeants, sitting-room, &c. The cells and lodging-rooms will be in the rear. The second and third floors will be divided into lodging, sitting and sleeping-rooms. The work on the building will be commenced as soon as the contracts have been awarded.

THE BROOKLYN RIVER FRONT.—Nothing was done by the Street Commissioner in the way of removing obstructions yesterday, but on Monday and during the week it is intended to visit Degraw-street, Hamilton-avenue, Gold, Jay, John, Pearl, Adams, Washington, Main, Dock, Doughty and Furman streets. Also, North First, North Second, North Sixth, North Seventh, North Tenth, North Eleventh, North Twelfth, South First, South Second, South Third, South Fourth, South Fifth, South Ninth, South Tenth, South Eleventh, Water streets and Broadway. The South Brooklyn wharves are now almost clear of incumbrances. In one or two weeks more all the streets leading to the water will be opened to the public.

AT THE DEAD-HOUSE.—On the evening of the 25th inst., an aged lady named LOSEY, residing with her daughter, Mrs. ANNA BURKHALTER, at No. 37 Front-street, was found dead in a chair. It appears her daughter had left in the morning for the country, and her mother was to keep house until her return. Coroner LYNCH had the remains conveyed to the Dead House, where they still are; but in consequence of the extreme heat he will be unable to detain them much longer. Nothing has been heard from her daughter since her departure, and no one appears to know where she went to. Her presence here at this time is desirable. The result of the *post mortem* and inquest is to the effect that Mrs. LOSEY died from the effects of the heat.

IN SEARCH OF BOARD.—Shortly before noon, yesterday, two nice young men called at the house of Mrs. DEMAREST, No. 337 Pearl-street, and asked for board. The price appeared to be no object—all they wanted was a comfortable home. While Mrs. DEMAREST explained matters to one of them the other appropriated a gold watch and some ribbons, and then both left. The articles were missed immediately thereafter, and the lady giving chase, the thieves dropped their plunder and escaped.

BURGLARY.—Officer REESE, of the Forty-first Police Precinct, discovered a basement window open, of the house No. 77 Remsen-street, at an early hour yesterday morning. On examining the premises, the officer found that the apartments had been completely ransacked by burglars, but as the family are absent in the country, the amount of loss cannot now be ascertained.

BOY DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—A young man named TIMOTHY CAHILL, 18 years of age, was drowned at the foot of Elizabeth-street, on Friday evening, while bathing. It appears he could not swim, and going beyond his depth, sank beneath the surface. The body was recovered. An inquest was held by Coroner LYNCH, and a verdict of accidentally drowned was rendered.

CHOLERA REPORTED IN QUEENS COUNTY.—A fatal case of cholera is said to have occurred in the township of Newtown, Queens County, and it is also reported that several other persons have been attacked in the same house. The premises have been disinfected.

PERSONAL.—Among the passengers by the *Allemania* yesterday were Col. ALEXANDER BLISS, Secretary of Legation at Berlin, and Rev. HOWARD OSGOOD, of this city. The *Europe* took out Mr. CONSTANTIN BODISCO, of the Russian Legation.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.—ANNE BRADFORD, 9 years old, residing at 208 Clinton-street, was run over at the corner of Clinton and Harrison-streets yesterday by a grocer's wagon, driven by JOHN RADIGAN, and it is feared dangerously injured. The driver was arrested for reckless driving....A man named GEORGE A. ANDERSON, residing at No. 40 Myrtle-avenue, was found in Willoughby-street, near Bridge, on Friday night, in a helpless condition, having been attacked by two men, one of whom knocked him down with a stone. The injured man was conducted to his residence by Officer NASH, of the Forty-first Precinct.....The boarding-house, No. 229 Front-street, was entered by a sneak-thief on Friday afternoon, who broke open a trunk belonging to HENRY MEYER, and stole a coat worth $20, with which he escaped....A shed and small boat lying at the foot of Twentieth-street, was set on fire by some malicious person yesterday morning and destroyed. Loss about $100....JOHN ACK, aged 45, fell from a beer wagon corner of Court-street and Third-place, on Friday evening, and dislocated his shoulder. He was taken to his home in Williamsburgh....The sum thus far received by the Ladies' Brooklyn Auxiliary Southern Relief Association amounts to $10,875 63 ....The total number of arrests made by the Brooklyn Police during the past week was 446....Complaints are made of the great quantity of offal in the Bay, and especially along Bay Ridge shore, which, during this hot weather, is proving a dangerous nuisance.

NEW-JERSEY.

ALLEGED COMBINATION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.—Many of the leading manufacturers and property owners of Newark held a meeting, on Friday evening, under the following call: "The undersigned, interested in obtaining fire insurance, and feeling deeply aggrieved by the course of the Newark companies in forming a combination for the purpose of forcing the rates of premium above their fair and natural level, respectfully invite their fellow-citizens, having similar interests and holding similar views, to meet for the purpose of devising plans to counteract and protect themselves against the monopoly." Mr. H. N. PETERS was chosen Chairman, and Mr. WARD Secretary. Mr. HILL, of the firm of FAGIN & Co., read a reply of the Board of Underwriter, to a recent communication, and reviewed it at some length, showing, as was asserted, the acknowledgment on the part of said Board, that a monopoly did exist. He exhibited a secret publication of the Board, in which the establishments of Newark manufacturers were rated, some as high as ten per cent, while others were set down as not insurable. He said that if the insurance men would write down the establishment of FAGIN and Co., as not insurable, it would be all the insurance the company would ask, and in case of fire he would submit the case to a jury, fully satisfied that they would see justice done him.

Hon. GEORGE A. HALSEY being called upon, said that he was a director and stockholder in an insurance company, and while he thought the companies had a right to fix their own rates, or refuse to insure if they saw fit, they had no right to enter into a combination to induce other companies to refuse.

A Committee was appointed to make arrangements for a public meeting, to be held at Library Hall, on Wednesday evening next, and the meeting adjourned.

INQUESTS.—Coroner WARREN, of Jersey City, held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of a man named DANIEL SKELLY, 45 years of age, who had his head crushed by being run over by the tender of a locomotive on the Erie Railway. It appears that deceased was in the pit at the engine-house, situated between Provost and Brunswick streets, when a locomotive passed over. The spicket of the cylinder was open, when SKELLY, fearing that he would get scalded, attempted to escape from the pit between the driving and tender wheels, but was caught by the wheels of the latter, which ran over his head and crushed it flat, causing instant death. There appearing to be no blame attached to any one for the occurrence, a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased resided in South Eighth-street, and leaves a wife and two children. The evidence was contradictory on some points, and after going to the jury at 6 P. M. they rendered a verdict which concluded by censuring the Erie Railroad Company for neglecting to place a proper person in charge of their engine-house to warn the employes of danger while the engines are coming in and going out of said house....An inquest was also held on the body of an infant, seven weeks old, named JOHN GREEN, Jr., whose parents reside at No. 37 Morris-street, Jersey City. It appears that, on Thursday a man, named DANIEL GREEN, spent a portion of Thursday in the house with Mrs. GREEN, and furnished liquor, of which they both partook freely; that the woman was intoxicated when she retired for the night with her child, and in the morning it was found dead. The jury rendered a verdict that the child came to its death by suffocation by the negligence of his mother while intoxicated, and they censure DANIEL GREEN for bringing liquor into the house.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM A SMASH-UP.—About 12 o'clock on Friday night a carriage, containing a party of eight gentlemen, narrowly escaped being run down at the Broad-street crossing of the Morris and Essex Railroad by the midnight train from Hackettstown. When the horses' heads were within two or three feet of the track, Mr. CHARS. LUKE, one of the occupants, discovered the train, and seizing hold of a rein pulled the horses so short around that the poll was snapped off, and thus the party were saved from instant destruction.

APPOINTMENT OF CADETS.—Hon. GEO. A. HALSEY, Member of Congress from the Fifth District, has appointed MARCUS W. LYON, son of Senator LYON, of Newark, a Cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point. Mr. HALSEY has also appointed ROBERT GRAHAM, son of CHAS. H. GRAHAM, of Bergen, Hudson County, to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

SUSPECTED.—A young man, named JOSEPH RICHARDS, was arrested in Hudson City, on Friday night, charged with being a pickpocket, but the proof being insufficient he was discharged....MARGARET COOPER was also arrested for vagrancy, when some silver forks and spoons were found in her possession, which had undoubtedly been stolen, and she was held for trial.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—Mr. EDWIN JAMES, of Hudson City, on Wednesday evening went out to drive some trespassers from his grounds, and when returning, a pistol which he had placed in his pocket was accidentally discharged. The ball grazed one leg and passed through the flesh of the other, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound.

BITTEN BY A DOG.—A boy named MCSPERRIT, while standing at the corner of Railroad-avenue and Coles-street, Jersey City, on Friday, was bitten by a bulldog. The animal was subsequently duly executed.

LIQUOR CASES.—The following named persons were tried before Recorder MARTINDALE, yesterday, charged with selling liquor without a license: JOHN CORCORAN, fined $15; TIMOTHY LANE, fined $15; H. L. BUNESEMANN, on two charges, fined $30.

BREVITIES.—During the shower on Friday morning the barn of W. T. BLACKWELL, near Pennington, was struck by lightning and burned. A barn belonging to JOSEPH BRUER, near Princeton, was also struck by lightning and consumed....The Central Agricultural Society of New-Jersey will hold an Agricultural Fair on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th of September....A silver mine is about to be opened on the farm of MOODY BLOODGOOD, near Bernardsville, Somerset County....It is estimated that the whortleberry crop of New-Jersey will amount in value to the combined crops of strawberries, raspberries and blackberries....The house of JAMES C. MCDONALD, at Belleville, was entered by burglars on Friday night, and robbed of considerable valuable property.

Steinway & Sons' Triumph.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

STEINWAY & SONS

beg to announce *most positively* that they have been awarded

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL

FOR AMERICAN PIANOS.

This medal being *distinctly classified first in order of merit and placed at the head of the list of all Exhibitors, by the*

SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.

This final verdict of *the only tribunal* determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places

THE STEINWAY PIANOS

At the head and above all others, in all styles exhibited.

In addition to the above, the great "Society des Beaux Arts," of Paris, (the French National Society of Fine Arts, and the acknowledged highest musical authority in Europe,) has, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to

STEINWAY & SONS

THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL

"*For greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos.*"

Warerooms, first floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Chickering & Sons

AMERICAN PIANOS TRIUMPHANT

at the

EXPOSITION OF ALL NATIONS.

In addition to

THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR,

the Emperor NAPOLEON, in

person, accompanied the presentation with

the decoration of

THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,

thereby conferring to the

CHICKERING MEDAL

the only distinction over the four other medals awarded for Piano-fortes, all of which were exactly alike and of equal value, and thereby confirming the unanimous award of the

THREE JURIES AND THE IMPERIAL COMMISSION

placing the CHICKERING PIANO at the

HEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

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No. 652 Broadway, New-York.

Advertisement.]

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Fractional Currency of all Denominations, in packages of $10 each, may be had in exchange for greenbacks by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A Superior Stock of Ladies' and Gent's BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS is to be found at C. C. RICHMOND'S, No. 573 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. N. B.—Particular attention given to custom work in all its branches.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Dean's Cakes and Confectionery, No. 8?8 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., opposite where the peacocks are.

For the Hair—BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS, the best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

BIRTHS.

HERZFELD.—At Dusseldorf, on Friday, July 12, Mrs. JOSEPH HERZFELD, of a daughter.

DIED.

CLARKE.—Suddenly, at Staatsburgh, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 24, THOMAS CLARKE, a native of Jedburgh, Scotland, in the 75th year of his age.

His remains were interred at Hyde Park.

☞ Jedburgh and Kelso papers please copy.

FOSTER.—At New-Germantown, N. J., on Saturday, July 27, GARETTA L., wife of David N. Foster, of New-York City, and daughter of Adam Reger.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, New-Germantown, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 10½ A. M.

HURD.—On Saturday evening, July 27, after a short and painful illness, CHAUNCEY D. HURD.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

NORTON.—At St. Paul, on Wednesday, July 24, MARY A. NORTON, widow of Pierre Norton, of this City, from injuries sustained in being thrown from a carriage.

NEILSON.—At Memphis, Tenn., on Friday, July 19, of cholera, ANDREW NEILSON, son of Jason Neilson, late of this City, in the 28th year of his age.

SANFORD.—On Saturday morning, July 27, of cholera infantum, ADA M., infant daughter of Cornelius and Amelia Sanford, aged 2 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Sunday) afternoon at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 164 Elm-st., New-York.

As the sweet flower that scents the morn
But withers in the rising day,
Thus lovely was this infant's dawn,
Thus swiftly fled its life away.

SANDFORD.—On Saturday, July 27, at Belleville, N. J., Mrs. SARAH, widow of Abraham P. Sandford, in the 92d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday next, July 30, at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, at Belleville, N. J. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

TURNER.—Suddenly, of dysentery, at Colebrook, Conn., on Friday evening, July 26, MYRON TURNER, of this City.

The funeral will take place at Colebrook this day, (Sunday,) the 28th inst.

WEEKES.—On Friday, July 26, CLARENCE VAN DE WATER WEEKES, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Hempstead, L. I., on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 1½ o'clock. Trains leave James-slip at 10 A. M.

WILKINS.—Suddenly, on Thursday, July 25, at Newburgh, N. Y., WILLIAM MINER, eldest son of Isaac P. and Annie B. Wilkins, aged 14 years, 11 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, No. 341 East 49th-st., this day, (Sunday,) July 28, at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. KENNEDY'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.

ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.

Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.

Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.

It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.

Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, F. C. Wells & Co., No. 195 Fulton-st., and C. N. Crittenton, No. 38 6th-av., New-York.

CAN'T GO TO THE COUNTRY? Well, go read "THE FALL OF FORT SUMTER."

DETECTIVE BUSINESS OF EVERY description attended to. Divorces obtained, and evidence found, if existing, in every State in the Union. Business attended to by letter or in person, by Independent Detective WILDEY, residence No. 455 West 40th-st., New-York.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases. Cheap! Durable! Instantaneous. Agency, No. 4 Dey-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner Market and Henry sts.—Rev. JOHN LYLE, Pastor. Good preaching and singing every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Seamen and others invited to attend. Sermon to young men Sabbath evening. Seats free.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—the original permanent Mission at the Points—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors; singing of select pieces by the children.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancy sts. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ and 7¾. Morning sermon to the children. Evening subject—*The Miracle of Gibeon and Ajalon.* Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—The Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. C. PATTERBY at 7¾ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited. Strangers class at close of morning sermon.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS WILL close his discourses before the Spiritualists at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock. Subjects, A. M: *The House not Made with Hands.* P. M. *Lights and Shades of Spiritualism.* Coolest hall in the City.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 28th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M and 7¾ P. M.; corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music—Divine service EVERY SUNDAY during the Summer, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. URIAH SCOTT will preach on SUNDAY. Seats are all free. The church depends entirely upon voluntary contributions for its support.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH – REV. J. S. HOLME, D. D., Pastor. Chapel corner 52d-st. and 3d-av., will be open every SUNDAY in July and August. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching SUNDAY MORNING by the pastor. Sunday-school concert in the evening.

NOTICE.—THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, corner Madison-av. and 28th-st., Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector, will be open without intermission, for divine service, EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. CHARLES G. MCCRIE, OF BLAIR Gowrie, Scotland, will preach on SABBATH MORNING, the 28th July, in the Lecture Room of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, 34th-st., near Broadway. Services commencing at 10½ o'clock.

REV. DR. PRICE, RECTOR OF ST. Stephen's Church, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., in the church on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. This church will be closed in August, and reopened the 1st of September.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS AT LAMARTINE HALL, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, July 28, 1867, and every Sunday there will be a circle at 10½ A. M. Conference at 3½ P. M., and lecture at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE (late Free Episcopal Chapel,) 3d-av., between 77th and 78th sts.—Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector. Services during August and September at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Popular Objections to the Bible.*

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Second Coming of our Lord.* Subject in connection: *The Good Samaritan.* Seats free. No collection.

REV. DR. DOWLING WILL PREACH, as usual, at the Perean Baptist Church, Bedford-st., corner of Downing, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The ordinance of Baptism will be administered after the evening sermon.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor.—Service on SUNDAY MORNING, at 11½ o'clock. A revival sermon by the Pastor.

42D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs. Pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject on SUNDAY—*Heavenly Activities.*

NEW JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Pastor, Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES. Services EVERY SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. The public are invited.

THAT MAN OF SIN.—THE MESSENGER OF God, S. S. SNOW, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject: *The Approaching Doom of the Papacy.*

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGAtional,) West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Preaching on the SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sabbath-school in the Chapel at 2½ P. M.

REV. PROF. McILVAINE, OF PRINCEton, will preach in the University-place Presbyterian Church, on the SABBATH, the 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. Mr. COLLINS will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING. Services commence at 10½ o'clock.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, COR. 18TH-st. and 5th-av.—Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and at 3½ and 7¾ P. M. The afternoon service for deaf mutes.

REV. F. H. MARLING, OF TORONTO, will preach in the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 27, 1867.

$53,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	111⅜	400 Pacific Mail	146
27,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '64 C.	109⅞	100 do	145⅞
2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	109⅛	110 do	145⅞
8,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65, New Issue	108⅛	100 do	145⅛
2,000 do	108⅛	500 do	145⅛
5,000 U. S. 5s, '74, C.	110¼	100 do	145⅞
5,000 do	110⅛	100 Boston W. P.	28
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.	102⅜	100 Atlantic Mail	111⅛
25,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	102⅜	100 N. Y. Cen.	109⅛
10,000 Tr. Notes, 73-10s, 2d Ser.	107⅜	100 do	109⅛
8,000 N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan ... C.	105⅜	200 do	109⅛
4,000 Jer. City W. L.	93	100 do ... b30	109⅛
15,000 Tenn. 6s. New	66⅛	800 do	109⅛
1,000 do	66⅛	400 do	109⅛
1,000 Tenn. 6s ... x-c	67⅛	600 do ... b3	109⅛
8,000 Ga. St. 7s	85⅞	600 do ... 2d call	109⅛
4,000 Cal. 7s	124	2750 Erie Railroad	75⅛
13,000 Missouri 6s	104⅜	100 do ... s5	75⅛
120,000 O. & M. Cer.	28⅛	700 do	75⅛
50,000 do	28⅛	10 do	75⅛
20,000 do	28⅛	600 do ... 2d call	75⅛
65,000 do	28⅛	100 Erie R. Pf.	78⅛
30,000 do	28⅛	300 Hud. Riv. R.	121
2,000 Erie 3d M.	102	12 do	120⅛
2,000 Ill. C. Bds.	113⅞	200 Reading R.	108⅛
1,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	102⅛	500 do ... 2d call	108⅛
1,000 P. F. W. & C. 1st M	103⅞	300 do	108⅛
10,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st.	86	50 Mich. Cen.	112⅛
6 Am. Ex. Bk.	118	100 do	112⅛
10 Metropolitan B'k	129	400 M. S. & N. I.	82⅛
15 Park Bank	144	50 Ill. Central R.	119
50 Ninth Nat. Bank	106⅛	18 Panama R.	257
20 Imp. & Trad. B'k	118	600 Clev. & Pitts.	92⅛
600 Adams Ex. Co.	73⅛	500 Chi. & N. W.	49⅛
300 Wells & F Ex.	68⅛	5000 do	49⅛
300 do	68⅛	3600 do	50
300 do	68	100 do	50⅛
10 Amer. Ex.	72⅛	200 do ... b15	50⅛
100 U. S. Ex. Co.	74	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf. b30	73
100 do	74⅛	200 do	72⅛
20 Mer. U. Ex. 30 ₩ cent. paid	15	500 do	72⅛
400 Wilksbarre Coal	40⅛	200 Clev. & Tol.	125
300 Canton Co.	53	200 do	125⅛
200 do	53⅛	200 do	126
100 do ... b30	53⅝	1000 do	126
100 do ... 2d call	53½	300 Chi. & R. I.	103⅛
400 do	53⅛	400 do	103⅞
200 do ... b30	53⅛	1000 Mil. & St. P. R.	54
300 Cum. Coal Pr.	39⅛	200 do	58⅛
100 do	39⅛	200 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	67⅛
400 West. U. Tel.	48⅜	200 do	67⅛
100 do ... 2d call	48⅛	100 do ... 2d call	67⅛
300 Quick. Min.	34⅛	100 Chic. B. & Q. R.	148⅞
300 do	34⅛	200 Del., L. & W. R.	126
600 Mar. Min. Co.	10	1000 Tol., W. & W.	58
500 do	9⅞	100 do ... b30	53
150 Mariposa Pr.	23	100 do	52⅛
		100 Tol., W. & W Pr.	72⅛
		100 do	72⅛
		200 Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	106⅛
		200 do	106⅛
		2000 do	106⅛
		100 do ... 2d call b10	106⅛
		700 do	106⅛
		50 Alt. & T. H.	50
		100 Chic. & Alt. Pr.	118

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$30,000 Ohio & M. C.	28⅛	1200 Reading R.	109⅛
10,000 do ... b10	28⅛	100 do	108⅛
40,000 do	28⅛	500 do	108⅛
300 Canton Co.	53⅛	100 do	108⅛
100 Wells Fargo Ex.	69	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	67⅛
100 Quicksilver	34⅛	200 M. So. & N. I.	83⅛
100 Mar. Min. Pr.	16⅛	100 do	83⅛
200 Pac. Mail SS. Co.	146⅛	200 do	83⅛
1100 West. U. Tel.	48⅛	300 do	83
50 do ... c	48⅛	100 do	82⅛
1200 N. Y. Cen. R.	109⅛	100 do ... c	82⅛
400 do ... c	109⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts.	93
300 do ... b10	109⅛	800 Cleve. & Tol.	125
300 do	109⅛	100 do	125⅛
2800 Erie R.	75⅛	200 Chic., R. I. & P.	104
1900 do	75⅛	600 Chi. & N. W.	49⅛
1300 do	75⅛	200 do ... b10	49⅛
500 do ... s5	75⅛	500 do	49⅛
500 do ... b10	75⅛	1200 do	50
800 do ... b3	75⅛	1100 do	50⅛
200 do ... b30	76	400 do	50
300 do ... c	75⅛	500 do ... b3	50⅛
1000 Tol., W. & W.	55	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf. b10	73⅛
300 M. & St. P.	54	600 do	73
300 do ... c	54	500 P., Ft. W. & C.	106

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$50,000 Ohio & M. C.	28⅛	300 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	67⅛
10,000 do ... c	28⅛	200 do	67⅛
20,000 do ... b10	28⅛	200 do ... c	67⅛
30,000 do	28⅛	100 Mil. & St. Paul ... c	53⅛
50 Wells Fargo Ex.	68⅛	200 do	54
300 do	68	300 M. S. & N. I.	83⅛
400 N. Y. Cen. ... c	109⅛	100 do ... c	83
100 do ... b 5	109⅛	100 do ... b3	83⅛
100 do ... s10	109⅛	600 Chi., R. I. & P.	104
100 do	109⅛	100 do ... c	104
1800 Erie R.	76⅛	100 do ... bnw	104⅛
800 do ... s15	76⅛	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	125⅛
200 do ... b10	76⅛	1600 Chic. & N. W.	50
200 do ... s5	76⅛	3200 do	50⅛
200 do ... b15	76⅛	800 do	50⅛
600 do	76⅛	200 do ... b10	50⅛
400 do ... b5	76⅛	400 do	50⅛
200 do ... b3	76⅛	3800 do	50⅛
200 Hudson R.	121⅛	300 do	50⅛
100 do	122	200 do ... b30	50⅛
100 do	122⅛	300 do ... s5	50⅛
200 Harlem	115	400 do	50⅛
1100 Reading	108⅛	1200 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	73
300 do	108⅛	300 do ... b3	73⅛
400 do ... b10	108⅛	200 do ... s3	74⅛
100 do	108⅛	300 do	73
2000 do	108⅛	600 P. Ft. W. & C.	106⅛
500 do ... c	108⅛	200 do ... b10	107

SATURDAY, July 27—P. M.

The sales of Gold this forenoon were at an advance of ⅛@⅜ ₩ cent. on Friday's transactions, partly on the Cable telegram (sensational) of trouble between France and Russia. The sales were 139⅞@140@140¼ ₩ cent. The demands of the week for Customs and Export are over six millions of dollars, of which $2,500,000 was supplied from the Gold Deposits in Bank and about $1,200,000 from California. The Treasury paid out about $1,000,000 Gold Interest on the Public Debt, while receiving $2,666,000 for Customs. The shipments of Gold and Silver by the steamers of the day amount to $1,150,006, making for the week $3,491,960.

The Money market closes easy at 5 ₩ cent. as the rule of the Street to the Brokers, with exceptions at 4 ₩ cent. on the Public Funds. The Bank movement denotes continued ease. While there is a decrease of $2,500,000 in the Specie Deposits, there is an apparent gain of $3,700,000 in Currency Deposits; leaving the general Deposit line about $1,200,000 higher than last Monday. The Greenbacks in reserve are $1,200,000 higher, and there is an addition of $1,600,000 to Loans and Discounts.

The Public Funds were unusually quiet through the day at Friday's quotations, the old 5-20s of 1862 being a small fraction weaker. Speculation, for the time, is directed from this department of the Stock Exchange to the more buoyant excitement in the Railway market. The State Bonds are generally steady; Georgias on the advance.

The Erie speculation was the feature in the Railway Stocks. The eagerness to buy manifested itself early in the forenoon at 76 ₩ cent. The price subsequently returned to 75½ ₩ cent., but soon jumped up to 77@77⅛ ₩ cent. In the Afternoon the sales were at 77@76⅞ ₩ cent. The next attraction was North Western Common, which advanced to 50⅜ ₩ cent. The other New-York and Western Roads were firm, and Reading ⅛@⅜ ₩ cent. higher than on Friday. There was a fresh demand for Cleveland and Toledo, which carried up the sales to 126 ₩ cent.

No Afternoon Boards were held. In the Long Room and on the Street the quotations were as follows, at the close, as compared with Friday night:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	102¼	102⅜	N. West Pref.	73⅛	72⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅛	111⅜	Rock Island	104	104
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅛	108⅛	Fort Wayne	106⅛	106⅛
N. Y. Central	109⅛	109⅛	W. U. Telegraph	48⅛	48⅛
Erie	75⅛	76⅛	Cumberland	38⅛	38⅛
Hudson	119⅛	122	Mariposa, Pref.	23	23
Reading	108⅛	108⅛	St. Paul Pref.	68	67⅛
Mich. Southern	83⅛	82⅞	Pacific Mail	147	146
Pittsburgh	93	92⅛	Toledo & Wabash	53	52⅛
Tenn. 6s, new	67	66⅛	American Gold	139⅛	140⅛
Northwest	49⅛	50⅛	Bills on London	110⅛	110⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent., reg. 1881	110	5 ₩ cent. cou., 1871	118
500 & 1,000, '81	110⅛	5 ₩ cent., coup., 1874	110⅛
5-20, reg., 1862	108⅛	End. cou., 1874	108⅛
5-20 cou., small	111	10-40 reg.	102⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000	111⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	102⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅛	7-3-10 1st series	107⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	109⅛	7-3-10 2d series	107⅛
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	108⅛	7-3-10 3d series	107⅛
5-20s, cou., 1867	108⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ₩ c. 1870	102½	Tennessee 6 ₩ c., ex c.	67⅛
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	105½	Tennessee 6s. new bds.	66⅛
N. Y. B'y loan	105½	Tennessee 5s, new bds.	55
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1868	100	Virginia 6s, ex. c	51
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Virginia 6s, new bonds.	50½
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1873	103⅛	Georgia 6s	74
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1874	100¼	Georgia 7s, new bonds.	85
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1875	100¼	North Car. 6s	70
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1877	100¼	North Carolina 6s. ex c.	57½
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1871	92	North Carolina n. bds.	58
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1874	92	Missouri 6s	104
Illinois all 6s	99	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	79
Michigan 6 ₩ c., 1868	97	Missouri Pac. R. iss.	104⅛
Michigan 7 ₩ c., 1878	97	California 7s	124
Michigan 7 ₩ c. W. Ln.	97	Cal. 7s. large bonds	121
Tennessee 6 ₩ c., 1868	68	Connecticut 6s	98½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	124	Metropolitan	129½
Manhattan	135	Nassau	107
Merchants'	116	Shoe and Leather	109
Mechanics'	116	Corn Exchange	x118
America	137	Continental	104
Phenix	105	Marine	140
Fulton	150	Commonwealth	106⅛
Seventh Ward	107	Impt'rs. & Traders'	117
Commerce	117	Park	140
Ocean	103	Manuf's & Merchants	102
Mercantile	110	Central National	106
American Exchange	117	Fourth National	108
Chatham	140	Ninth National	106⅛
Bank of N. America	105	Tenth National	104
Irving	105		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95⅛	Del. Lack. & W. 2d M.	98⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s. r. es.	90	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub.	90	Tol. & W. 2d M.	81
Erie 1st mort., 1867	104⅛	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93.	73⅛
Erie 1st endorsed	101	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	103	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Erie 7s. 3d ind. 1883	101⅛	Chi. & R. I. Con.'ls	89
Erie 7s, 4th ind. 1880	91	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	102
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	89	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	102
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1st M. '77.	92⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	85⅛
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f. '85	103⅛	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	72
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101⅛	Chic. & Alton, S. F.	99
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st M.	111	Chi. & A., S. F. 1st mort	102
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d M.	90⅛	Chi. & Alton Income	91
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	99	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	60
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ₩ c.	98⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	85
Pacific R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	105	Peninsula R. R. bonds	80
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 1875	113⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	86
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	84	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	80
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	95	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	82
Con. 7 ₩ c. ex. bonds	82⅛	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	48
Con. 7 ₩ c. 1st M.	88	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	94
Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	98⅛		

The Oriental Bank has declared a dividend of 5 ₩ cent., free of tax, payable Aug. 1.

The New-York Central Railroad Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 ₩ cent., free from tax, payable Aug. 20. Dividends in New-York payable at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the third week in July:

1867	$73,000
1866	77,309
Decrease	$4,309

Comparative earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the third week in July:

1867	$62,251
1866	67,806
Decrease	$5,555

Comparative earnings of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company for the third week in July:

1867	$24,201
1866	22,577
Increase	$1,633

From Jan. 1 to July 21:

1867	$606,969
1866	607,015

The receipts for customs and the receipts, payments and balances at the Sub-Treasury in this City to-day and at several periods since the beginning of the year sum up as follows:

1867.	Custom-house.	Sub-Treasury. Receipts.	Paym'ts.	Balances.
To Jan. 5.	$1,584,037	$17,565,951	$12,304,498	$102,613,658
To Feb. 2.	2,034,760	13,897,446	49,158,396	10 ,325,459
To Mar. 2.	3,152,288	17,580,658	40,606,248	109,866,769
To April 6.	2,406,607	13,880,356	9,342,691	105,108,794
To April 27.	1,964,580	18,268,424	10,480,082	119,788,340
To May 4.	2,190,686	28,401,654	37,933,020	110,334,049
To May 11.	1,116,949	48,177,571	28,272,343	122,239,278
To May 18.	2,068,648	22,966,533	10,507,315	128,697,997
To May 25.	2,006,097	20,625,333	17,042,109	132,281,220
To June 1.	1,955,086	27,547,745	18,850,257	123,853,732
To June 8.	1,789,140	18,876,741	8,347,558	134,112,919
To June 15.	1,825,713	17,834,528	17,331,277	134,616,271
To June 22.	2,039,064	12,446,169	14,932,895	132,129,745
To June 29.	1,726,40	25,416,297	25,086,872	132,459,1 0
To July 6.	1,610,006	13,005,391	15,022,070	130,432,491
To July 13.	2,078,270	28,533,966	28,444,855	130,481,6 3
To July 20.	1,901,279	17,060,498	17,330,479	130,211,621
July 15.	236,000	7,8 7,105	9,073,461	129,395,306
July 16.	454,000	2,332,021	1,094,717	130,632,610
July 17.	284,000	1,164,733	1,098,672	130,698,670
July 18.	309,000	1,173,587	1,806,222	130,365,635
July 19.	311,000	1,600,483	3,145,268	128,820,851
July 20.	321,000	2,002,5 7	1,111,736	129,311,621
July 22.	452,000	8,811,0 9	7,812,545	131,310,185
July 23.	614,000	1,757,895	838,900	132, 27,090
July 24.	444,000	3,251,102	4,464,491	131,114,631
July 25.	289,000	4,544,865	5,110,000	130,549,466
July 26.	454,000	1,016,402	1,597,284	130,568,585
July 27.	224,000	1,655,101	1,580,591	130,196,095

The Comptroller of Buffalo, in his annual report, gives the following statistics as to the resources, liabilities and expenditures of the city:

"The total liabilities of the city are shown to be $1,322,241 20, and the resources $1,468,487 88, making the balance of resources over liabilities $146,246 68. The amount paid for the support of the city government in 1866, exclusive of principal and interest on the funded debt, was $440,902 03. On the 1st of January, 1866, the funded debt of the city amounted to $620,000. During the year $8,000 of principal and $36,542 13 of interest was paid from the General Fund, making the total amount of General Fund expenditures for the year $435,444 16. The receipts during the year reached the sum of $531,008 67, exceeding the expenditures $45,564 51.

The following statement exhibits the receipts and disbursements for the past ten years, and the balance remaining in the treasury at the end of each of the following years:

Year.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balance in Treasury.
1857	$427,563 88	$416,559 75	$11,753 59
1858	423,949 61	37 ,943 15	47,006 46
1859	385,581 33	363,967 39	21,613 94
1860	363,257 57	342,485 21	20,772 36
1861	344,769 43	245,166 53	99,602 90
1862	429,289 05	387,700 21	41,589 84
1863	509,491 44	482,459 81	27,031 15
1864	479,166 43	421,463 94	57,702 49
1865	673,088 49	661,803 12	11,285 37
1866	594,317 70	560,147 24	34,170 46

The following shows the public improvements of the city, the length of paved streets, plank and stone sidewalks, the number of public wells, pumps, sewers and receivers:

Improvements.	Length.	Original Cost.
Paved streets	54.17 miles.	$1,590,321 42
Plank sidewalks	217.2422 miles.	225,080 80
Stone sidewalks	63.1070 miles.	289,358 19
Sewers	57.76 miles.	460,534 61
Total number of sewers and receivers, 712		71,578 60
Total number of public wells and pumps, 195		62,454 74
Total cost		$2,099,328 36

Total length of streets, 297.571 miles."

The Macon, Ga., *Telegraph* of the 24th inst. says:

"The season is now sufficiently advanced to admit of some approximation to a correct estimate of the coming crops in the South. Being centrally located, and in the very midst of the cotton belt of Georgia, we possess, perhaps, better facilities for forming a correct judgment in the matter than most other journals. Our daily business correspondence is heavy with subscribers in Middle and Southern Georgia, and it is to these sections that we would more particularly direct our remarks. Of the grain crops, embracing wheat, corn and oats, we may say that the section referred to never produced better to the area planted. Provisions for man and beast will be abundant another year, and except in the matter of bacon, for which we shall still be compelled for a season to draw upon our Western friends, the great produce houses of Louisville, Cincinnati and St. Louis will find us but indifferent customers. As regards cotton, the area planted is somewhat, though not largely, in excess of last year's crop. The seasons have been far better, alternate sunshine and rain having been visited on the earth in very fair proportions. The weed has grown off finely under a more careful culture than last year's, and is now fruiting to the satisfaction of the planters. The only drawback to the crop has been a superabundance of rain for the last month, causing an inordinate growth of wood, and the falling of many of the squares and young bolls. We do not think though, from all we can learn, that the crop will very materially suffer from this source. In the middle portion of the State, or the belt extending fifty miles above and below Macon, the effect of rains has been only beneficial, the extreme wet weather having been confined chiefly to the Southern tier of counties and those lying on both sides of the Chattahoochee. From what we learn, picking will commence the last of this month in the counties lying south of us. As regards the general crop, if our information be correct from all the cotton-growing sections, we should estimate it, with all the lights before us, at from 2,800,000 to 3,000,000 bales, barring future disasters. We do not think it can exceed the latter figure in any event."

The Rochester *Democrat* says:

"The wheat in this section is nearly all cut, and farmers are now very busy in stacking or putting it under cover. It is hoped the present favorable weather will continue a few days longer, until the splendid crop grown this season is secured. The fields in this and the adjoining counties have for some days presented a pleasant sight, and strongly remind one of wheat-growing days twenty years ago. The reader, if at all interested in the crops, should take a trip somewhere in the country, and he will behold what cannot fail to do him good. He will scout the idea of famine the coming year, if the crops that have already come to maturity shall be safely secured, and those that are still growing shall yield what they now so fairly promise. A day or two since we enjoyed a sight of the wheat fields and the growing crops in a portion of this and Livingston Counties, and we wish every person who has anticipated scarcity and starvation prices would take a similar excursion. They would experience the delightful anticipation that they might ere long purchase good flour without the alarming consideration that it can only be procured by giving its weight in gold in exchange. The sober, foreboding face of the farmer has vanished; he has not even the shadow of an excuse for grumbling, for there is no *rust*, no *midge*. We were assured by farmers in Caledonia and vicinity that they anticipated a larger yield per acre than they have had in the last ten or fifteen years. Even in the fields of old-fashioned white wheat not a single weevil has shown his unwelcome presence. His days in Western New-York, it is hoped, are numbered. Yet producers will hardly feel safe in returning at once to raising soule's wheat, for the enemy may again appear. For this season, at any rate, he has kept at a respectful distance. A gentleman who recently took a look at the wheat fields in this section said he had traveled within a short time from St. Louis to Cincinnati, from that place to Chicago, and from Chicago through Michigan to Rochester, and all the way in the day time, that he might observe the growing crops. He asserts that through the entire route he witnessed the same splendid appearance of the wheat fields that he found in Western New-York. He diligently inquired for rust or weevil, but, except in rare instances, he heard of no complaint. The same person said the growing crops were all doing well in the region through which he traveled. Corn at the West, as in this locality, is late, but now gives promise of an abundant crop. Wheat has matured—the fields were broad and the grain is of excellent quality. Let all 'rejoice and be exceeding glad.'"

The earning and expenses of the Michigan Central Railroad for the years ending May 31, 1866 and 1867, as given in the *American Railroad Journal*, have been as follows:

Earnings.	1866.	1867.
From passengers	$2,061,335 05	$1,824,225 75
From freight	2,208,591 82	2,285,521 69
From miscellaneous	176,563 64	215,743 07
Total	$4,446,490 51	$4,325,490 51
Expenses, viz.:		
Repairs of road	$625,056 84	$723,842 58
Repairs of buildings	229,212 91	178,423 81
Repairs of locomotives	256,225 26	304,799 90
Repairs of cars	299,900 79	305,672 03
Locomotive service	114,529 88	120,315 84
Train service	91,101 94	106,647 27
Station service	479,027 13	489,407 96
Fuel	300,111 71	328,781 55
Oil and waste	67,962 66	55,106 38
Stationery	39,781 37	29,025 06
Telegraph	24,961 76	22,938 90
Local taxes	97,059 60	99,710 43
Miscellaneous	183,444 07	62,106 48
Total	$2,808,375 92	$2,826,777 21
Net earnings	$1,638,114 59	$1,498,713 30

Compared with the previous year the gross earnings of 1866-67 show a decrease of $121,000; with an increase in expenses of $18,401 29, making the decrease in net earnings $139,401 29.

The decrease in the earnings of the past from those of the previous year is equal to 2.72 per cent. The increase in expenses (less taxes) 0.73 per cent.

The expenses of operating the road (not including taxes) were $2,721,686 78, or 63 per cent. of the gross earnings. In 1866 they were 61; in 1865, 55.8; in 1864, 47.6; in 1863, 40.4.

INCOME ACCOUNT.

Balance from previous year		$460,802 67
Receipts from passengers	$1,823,318 75	
Receipts from freight	2,296,091 84	
Receipts from miscel'us	214,294 24	4,333,704 83
Total		$4,794,507 50
Expenses, (including local taxes)		$4,826,777 21
Payments toward sinking fund		84,500 00
Interest and exchange		628,081 55
Dividend five per cent. in cash, payable July 3, 1866		349,135 00
Dividend five per cent. in cash, payable Jan. 1, 1867		375,135 00
Government tax on dividends		26,925 80
Government tax on receipts		60,502 72
Balance to new account		443,450 22
Total		$4,794,507 50

Construction account has been increased $614,891 21 during the past year.

The bonded debt has been decreased by the conversion of $194,500 of convertible bonds into stock, and the capital stock has been increased by that amount, and also by the issue of $893,300 in new stock.

The funded debt now amounts to $7,268,988 89, capital stock $8,070,666; total, $15,339,654 89.

The equipment of the road consists of 97 locomotives, 60 first-class passenger, 5 first-class sleeping, 18 first-class military, 12 baggage and mail, 30 accommodation, 398 stock, 768 merchandise, 226 platform, 125 hand and 160 rubble cars.

The number of miles run by locomotives with passenger trains was 798,857, with freight trains 779,455, with working trains 143,599, switching trains 189,187; total miles run, 1,902,098.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Construction	$14,930,813 86
Cash on hand, and loaned on call	333,660 30
Materials on hand	209,886 83
Assets in hands of General Receiver	39,618 24
Assets in hands of General Sup't	112,492 09
Joliet and Northern Indiana Railroad stock	168,225 00
Chicago Land Account	97,625 00
Jackson Land Account	24,411 31
Sundry accounts	92,753 30
Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Bond Account	8,055 00
Total	$16,017,542 93
Capital stock	$8,070,666 00
Bond account, (see Bond List, p. 711)	7,268,988 89
U. S. Government tax on coupons	3 60
Unpaid dividends	965 00
Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Company	233,469 22
Income account, balance of this account	443,450 22
Total	$16,017,542 93

President.—James F. Joy.
Directors.—James F. Joy, John W. Brooks, Nathaniel Thayer, Erastus Corning, J. M. Forbes, George F. Talman, Moses Taylor, Sidney Bartlett and Edward Jones.
Vice-President.—Nathaniel Thayer.
Treasurer.—Isaac Livermore.
Superintendent.—R. N. Rice.
Auditor.—William Boott.

Sudden Death of a New-York Merchant in Detroit.

From the Detroit Tribune, July 25.

On Tuesday evening, about 11 o'clock, Mr. Strauss, of New-York, a member of the firm of Rosenfield & Co., merchants of that City, arrived here and stopped at the Erichsen Hotel. He was apparently in good health, and played one or two games of billiards before retiring, which he did about 12 o'clock. He did not appear in the morning, and at 9 o'clock the chambermaid, upon going to his room, found it locked. She gave notice to the clerk, but he knowing that he had retired late, and supposing that he was rather tired on the previous evening, concluded not to disturb him. At about 1 o'clock in the afternoon the clerk went to his room, rapped on his door several times, and finding that no answer was received, with the assistance of other persons, broke open the door, when Mr. Strauss was found dead, lying upon his face on the bed. His face was badly discolored, and he had frothed at the mouth considerably, showing evidently that he died from an attack of apoplexy. Coroner Daly was at once sent for and held an inquest, which resulted in a verdict of death from apoplexy. The deceased wore upon his finger two elegant and costly diamond rings and four gold rings, had with him $588 in money, a valuable diamond breast-pin, a gold watch and chain, and a few other articles. These were taken charge of by the Coroner, who will deliver them to his friends, who have been telegraphed for, when they arrive. The deceased was a German, and apparently about forty years of age.

The Murder at Ascutneyville, Vt.—Preliminary Examination of the Accused.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, July 26.

Henry Williams *alias* Hiram Miller, who murdered Mr. and Mrs. Gill Gowing at Ascutneyville, Vt., on Monday morning, had his preliminary examination at Windsor on Thursday, and was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury at the next term of the Windsor County Court in December. The murderer is a French Canadian, was named Henry Williams, and left the service of Mr. Gowing on the 24th ult., and went to Canada. He came down on the train at 2:30 o'clock on Monday morning, and, with an accomplice, was let off the cars at High Bridge, near Claremont, N. H., and went from there straight to the scene of the murder. When Mr. Gowing came to the door, on being called, he was first knocked down by a lever or bar, and was afterward dispatched with an ax which Williams procured from the tool-chest. After murdering Mrs. Gowing, it appears that Williams did see the child, a girl of 13, in the trundle bed, with the sheet over her head, and too terrified to speak, but only pushed the crib under the bed with his foot to get it out of the way. For half an hour he prosecuted his search for money, breaking open the bureau with his murderous ax, which left blood stains and clotted hair wherever it fell, but did not succeed in finding any, although under the pillow beneath the dead woman's head $550 in greenbacks and Government bonds were concealed. After leaving the house, he quietly proceeded to a neighbor's, a half mile distant, and engaged to work through the haying season. After working in the field a few hours, he said he was not well, and started for Windsor, evidently to make his escape by rail, and on the road he was overtaken by a man in a carriage who gave him a ride. The news of the crime had preceded him, however, and upon the evidence of the little girl, who had recognized Williams' voice, he was arrested when he reached the town. Although pretending to be astonished when taken, he was greatly agitated and manifested all the premonitory evidence of a conscience-stricken offender.

Gen. Schofield's Income Return.

One of the Assistant Assessors of the United States Internal Revenue of the Third District of Virginia sent to the Commander of Military District No. 1 an income blank with a request that he would make out and hand in a statement of his indebtedness to Uncle Sam. The following note accompanied the return:

Richmond, Va., May 4, 1867.

Mr. Geo. J. Haines, Assistant Assessor United States Internal Revenue:

Sir: I return herewith statement of income, &c., for the year 1866, showing a balance due me from the United States of $19 05, which balance will be thankfully received whenever it may suit the convenience of the debtor to pay it. Yours, truly,

J. M. SCHOFIELD.

PERSONAL.

IS THERE A LARGE FORTUNE (IN England) for the Brown family heirs in America. All interested may do well to look thoroughly into the matter. Do not wait for each other. See Lyma, Mass., *Reporter*, July 20, 1867. Newspapers may do well to copy.

CAN'T GO TO THE COUNTRY? Well, go read "THE FALL OF FORT SUMTER."

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, in a widower's family preferred, by an American widow lady: a good home more desired than compensation. Address Mrs. L. A. H., Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call for two days at No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner Rivington-st.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COPYISTS.—TWO YOUNG LADIES, SISTERS, of capability would desire to secure copying, whether legal, literary or miscellaneous. Address COPYISTS, Station D, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COUPLE WITHOUT INCUMbrance to take charge of a place in the country; Protestants preferred; the man must be a good gardener, willing to work, and the wife a good butter maker; unexceptionable references required. Address Box No. 734 Post-office.

WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE CANVASSers and agents in every large town and city, to dispose of tickets for ROY'S ART GALLERY. Applicants must have the best of references, or no attention will be paid them. City canvassers may apply immediately at the Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 187 Chambers-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
New-York, July 26, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	110⅛	110⅜	Aug. 7.30	107⅛	108
Coupon, 1881	110⅛	110⅜	June 7.30	107⅛	107⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62	108⅛	109	July 7.30	107⅛	108
5-20 Coupon, '62	111⅛	111⅛	N. Y. 7 ₩ ct. B. L.	105⅛	106⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64	109⅛	109⅛	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	119	119⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65	108⅛	109⅛	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	118⅛	117⅛
5-20 " new, '65	108⅛	108⅛	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅛	117⅛
5-20 " new, '67	108⅛	108⅛	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116⅛	117⅛
10-40 Reg., '67	102⅛	102⅛	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	116⅛	116⅛
10-40 Coupon	102⅛	102⅛	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	115⅛	115⅛
Gold	139⅛	139⅛	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	114⅛	115⅛

WE HAVE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY THE NEW 5-20 BONDS OF 1867, for which the FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES are taken at full rates.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30s PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES.
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issue,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

CALIFORNIA STOCKS AND BONDS.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY,
SACRAMENTO CITY AND COUNTY,
STOCKTON CITY,
CUBA COUNTY,
SANTA CLARA COUNTY,
PLATTE COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA STATE TELEGRAPH,
SAN FRANCISCO GAS,
SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD,
CENTRAL RAILROAD, &c., &c., &c.,
Bought and Sold on Commission.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, JULY 27, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $27 20 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 35 cents DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $8 35 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1 000.

NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK,
MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK,
HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) BONDS,
JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c.
STOCKS, BONDS, AND ALL WESTERN SECURITIES NOT USUALLY SOLD AT THE EXCHANGES, WANTED AND FOR SALE.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.
Broker in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

FRANKLIN M. KETCHUM. GEORGE PHIPPS.
THOS. BELKNAP, JR.
KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 24 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Government securities, railroad and other bonds, railroad, mining and miscellaneous stocks, gold and exchange bought and sold on commission. Mercantile paper and loans in currency or gold negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS.
COUPONS AND REGISTERED FOR SALE. APPLY TO
GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.

CAN'T GO TO THE COUNTRY?
Well, go read "THE FALL OF FORT SUMTER."

United States Treasury, New-York, July 17, 1867.
HOLDERS OF AUGUST SEVEN-THIRTY Notes are hereby informed that this issue may now be exchanged at this office for Five-Twenty Bonds bearing date July 1, 1867, irredeemable for five years, and carrying six per cent. interest in gold.

Interest on the Seven-thirties will be paid to the first of July instant, and a bond be given drawing interest from that date. Interest on the Seven-thirties will cease Aug. 15, and if not presented for exchange on or prior to that date, the holders will be deemed to have waived the privilege of conversion.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—For sale, a few more of those well-secured 8 per cent. bonds recently issued by the Trustee, Henry A. Smythe. Total authorized indebtedness is but $300,000, being amply provided for by securities deposited with the Trustee before issuing the bonds. Twenty years to run from Jan. 1, 1866; principal and interest payable at the Central National Bank, New-York. Applicants for sums of $1,000 to $5,000 will have the preference. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, Special Agent City of Keokuk, No. 112 Broadway.

Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Co., No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at their office in New-York on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed on the 3d day of August and reopened on the 20th of said month. By order of the Directors.
CHAS. P. GILPIN, Acting Secretary.

Office of the National Trust Company of the City of New-York, No. 336 Broadway, July 19, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the fourth installment of Ten Dollars on each share of stock in the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY is due on the 1st day of August next.
Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this payment may be receipted thereon.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, 30 years to run.
Also, Union Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due 1896, interest 6 per cent. in coin.
Government Securities, of all issues, bought or exchanged for the above-named bonds at full market rates.
CLARK, DODGE & CO.
New-York, July 8, 1867.

New-York, July 25, 1867.
STOCKHOLDERS IN THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY who favor such a change in the administration as may secure to the owners of the property some regular income out of its very large present and prospective earnings, are requested to send their proxies to any one of the undersigned.
WORK, DAVIS & BARTON,
D. P. MORGAN,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE PASSAIC WATER COMPANY, PATERSON, N. J.

Proposals will be received by the Passaic Water Company for the whole or any part of a loan authorized by the Company for $40,000.

The loan to be in seven per cent. coupon bonds of $500 each: the payment secured by a mortgage to John J. Brown, President of the First National Bank of Paterson, as trustee.

The bonds will mature in 1880. The principal and the interest coupons payable at the Metropolitan Bank, New-York; the coupons will also be payable at the First National Bank, Paterson.

The issue of these bonds is for the building of a new reservoir, the extension of mains, the improvement in pumping apparatus, and such other expenditures as are necessary in the extension of the works now in progress.

Ample security is guaranteed by the deed of trust which covers all the present works of the Company, all the real estate, 15 miles of mains already laid, the pumping apparatus, &c., &c., and will embrace all the improvements for which this loan is expended.

The interest payments are guaranteed from the income of the Company; the sales of water alone for the past year amounting to $20,000. The annual income of the Company is constantly increasing, and the enlarged capacity given by the new works will greatly augment the usual annual increase.

The Company are entirely free from floating debt, and have only a bonded debt of $24,000.

Any further information may be obtained by addressing either of the undersigned.

Proposals may be addressed to the "Passaic Water Company," by mail, until the 31st day of July, and will state the amount wanted and the rate offered.

The payments may be made at once, or in three equal monthly payments, commencing Aug. 1, 1867.

JOHN RYLE, President.
Reuben Ryle, Secretary.
John J. Brown, Treasurer.
Paterson, N. J., July 20, 1867.

PROPOSALS FOR A $50,000 LOAN.

Office of Water Works, Detroit, July 15, 1867.

The Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit, by virtue of an Act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, will receive sealed proposals until the 12th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M., for a loan, upon the credit of the City of Detroit, for the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars, to be issued in bonds of $1,000 each, payable in twenty years from the first day of August next, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; the principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

No proposal will be received for a less rate than the par value of such bonds.

Proposals to be directed to the "President of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit," and indorsed, "Proposals for Loan."

ROBERT E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, (the United States Government holding a second lien,) bearing six per cent. interest, payable in gold coin, are offered for sale at the low price of ninety, and the accrued interest added from July 1, by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st., Special Agents of the Company.

Office of Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Hoboken, N. J., July 17, 1867.
THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st August, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the Merchants' National Bank in New-York.
WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED MUNICIPAL BONDS.—City of Quincy bonds converted into above bonds, on which the state of Illinois pays and is now paying interest, at State Agency, New-York, the same is on State debt, through KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. 9 Broad-st.—New-York, July 15, 1867.

FARM MORTGAGES AND BONDS OF towns and counties of Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and all Western securities bought and sold by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Now occupying their NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-avenue, Opposite Cooper Institute.
DEPOSITS of $1 to $5,000 received, and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.
Bank open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. Lillie, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30 at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and FIVE PER CENT. over $1,000, (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15, 1867.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
Wade B. Worrall, Sec'y. Peter Cumming, Acc't.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, No. 82 Nassau, near Fulton-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax, paid on sums of $5 to $5,000.
Interest on new deposits commences on the first day of the month following the date of the deposit.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
Henry R. Conklin, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from Aug. 1.
R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. Bull, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The next academic year of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, including a thorough English Course, Music, Painting and Drawing, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Parlor Gymnastics, Horsemanship, &c., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 12. For admission, or circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., Principal.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.
Address by letter as above.

IDLEWILD. FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Miss M. LAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institutions of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in this well-known place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss LAMMOND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, until Sept. 23.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 28th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.
REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal.
W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal.
For courses of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 10.
HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September. Mrs. Reed's address is at Luzerne, N. Y., or as above.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y. English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16. Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York. Reopens Sept. 18. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.

MRS. WILLIAMS' English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERack, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructors, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

MADAME C. MEARS, No. 202 Madison-av. Will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School, Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Address Circular-street House, Saratoga, till Sept. 1, after which time Miss B. can be seen at her residence in New-Haven.

NEWBURGH (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, SEMINARY HILL.—A Commercial and Collegiate Boarding School for 25 boys. Thorough preparation for College, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

AT PAINE'S—BOWERY, COR. CANAL, AND No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.—Teacher and pupils from other schools secure private instruction during their vacation, in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, &c.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen at Newburgh, N. Y., Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

ORANGE PRIORY, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for young ladies and children. Number of pupils limited. For prospectus address S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding school for 10 boys; situation pleasant; terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 2.
LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, New-York.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

ELOCUTION.—EDWIN BARRY, TEACHER OF elocution, No. 67 Stanton-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO
Office 156 Broadway.

Cash Capital	$250,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1867	82,191 05
Losses Unpaid	5,000 00
Assets	$327,191 05

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
New-York, July 3, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 141 Broadway. July 25, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	61,231

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of August.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?
THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Principal Office—No. 180 Chatham-square.
Branch Offices—No. 67 Wall-st., No. 561 6th-av., No. 103 3d-st.

Cash Capital	$200,000 00
Surplus, July 1, 1867	95,777 56
Total assets	$295,777 56
Unsettled losses	5,000 00
Net assets	$290,777 56

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
New-York, July 9, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from July 26 until Aug. 1, 1867.
E. B. FELLOWS, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Vice-President.
Joseph W. Duglass, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 158 Broadway, July 23, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	102,638

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Aug. 1, 1867.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND NO. 6.
Office of the Bigelow Bluestone Co., Malden, Ulster County, N. Y., June 8, 1867.
A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. was declared this day, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Aug. 1, 1867.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

Oriental Bank, Bowery and Grand-st., New-York, July 26, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on and after Aug. 1, free from Government tax. The transfer book will remain closed until that date.

CAPITAL	$300,000 00
RESERVE SURPLUS	200,000 00
OTHER SURPLUS after payment of present dividend	5,650 75

JOS. M. PRICE, President.
W. A. Hall, Cashier.

New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, No. 111 Liberty-st., New-York, July 22, 1867.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND HAS THIS day been declared, free of Government tax, of Five Per Cent. on the full stock, and Two Dollars per share on the scrip stock, payable to stockholders on and after Aug. 1.
The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Co., New-York, June 21, 1867.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of July inst., and that the transfer-books be closed on the said 20th day of July and opened on the 5th day of August.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, July 18, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable Aug. 1, next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company.
The transfer-books will close on the evening of the 20th inst., and reopen Aug. 2.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., New-York, July 11, 1867.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August, free from Government tax.
The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 28th inst.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., New-York, July 19, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax) on the capital stock of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company, will be paid at this office on the 1st day of August.
The transfer-books will close on the 22d inst. and reopen on the 1st day of August.

American and Mexican Mail Steamship Co., No. 26 Broadway, New-York, July 26, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF THIRTY DOLLARS on each share (in liquidation) will be paid to the Stockholders on the 1st day of August next.
The transfer-books will be closed from July 29 to Aug. 2.
JAMES RINTOUL, Secretary.

Pacific National Bank, New-York, July 12, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. R. BUCK, Cashier.

Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company of New-York, Office 161 Broadway, July 17, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax) payable on demand.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 158 Broadway, July 9, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

Office of the St. Nicholas Insurance Company, No. 166 Broadway, New-York, July 22, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of August next.
JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

Corn Exchange Bank, July 24, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. to 1st proximo.
W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

Long Island Bank, Brooklyn, July 26, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX per cent., free of all tax, payable on and after Aug. 1.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, FOR business purposes, the valuable property No. 14 Waverley-place, near Broadway; alterations would be made by the owner, if required. The property is 33 feet 3 inches front by 84 feet in depth. Apply to GEO. L. OSBORN, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room if required. Possession immediately. Apply as above.

SPACIOUS BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE—Nos. 627 and 629, between Bleecker and Houston sts.; marble front; seven stories; 50 feet wide by 100 deep. Address STORE, Box No. 200, *Times* Office.

TO LET—NO. 866 LEXINGTON-AV., ONE OF three beautiful new four-story brown-stone houses. Can be seen during the day. For terms, apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS ON second and third floors, can be had at No. 147 West 14th-st.; reference exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD IN ELIZABETH, N. J.—House is elegant and newly furnished with gas, hot and cold water, bath, furnace, and on the finest avenue; five minutes walk from the depot; forty trains daily, and 45 minutes from New-York by New-Jersey or Central Railroads; equally suitable for Summer, Fall or Winter; everything first-class, and the comforts of a home assured. Apply to J. M. MEEKER, No. 78 Cedar-street, from 9 to 12 A. M., or address Box No. 249 Elizabeth, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON; DElightfully located; two or three pleasant rooms for families or single gentlemen. Address Mr. LEACH, 106th-st., Bloomingdale Road; excellent stabling; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson; private family; grounds ample, well shaded, extending to the Hudson. Inquire of J. J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON A FIRST-CLASS farm at Shrewsbury; new house, new furniture, fine bathing, fishing and boating. Address, for information, to JAHNE, SMITH & CO., No. 170 Broadway.

SUMMER BOARD—AT RYE, N. Y., DISTANT from City by New-Haven Railroad one hour, by trains leaving nearly every hour; communication by boat daily direct from the premises; house on high ground close to the shore; fine bathing, boating and fishing; location unequaled; a few airy and comfortable rooms can be secured for the Summer by immediate application to Mrs. E. C. COFFIN, No. 102 14th-st., near 4th-av., New-York; at Waterside, Rye; or to W. C. GARDNER, No. 43 White-st., New-York. Steamer *John Romer* leaves foot of Catharine-st. at 4 P. M., foot of 34th-st. at 4:10 daily, direct for the place.

SUMMER RESORTS.

EAGLE HOTEL, PATCHOGUE, L. I., IS prepared for the entertainment of boarders for the season; board $12 per week. Fishing, bathing, rowing or sailing, in either fresh or salt water; good stable accommodations and pleasant drives; cars leave Hunter's Point or South Ferry for Medford daily at 9 A. M. or 3 P. M. Address AUSTIN ROE, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TUCKER, CARTER & CO.,
NO. 70 SOUTH-ST.,
Manufacturers of manila and tarred cordage, bale rope, twines and bagging for Sea Island cotton and hops of the well-known Anchor and Sea Island brands.
Importers and dealers in Manila, Russian, Italian, Sisal, Jute and American hemps, gunny cloth and gunny bags. Also in store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, 130 bales Dundee bagging, assorted from 1⅞ to 2 lbs. per yard.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
OFFICE NO. 10 PINE-ST.
FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE IN VARIOUS AMOUNTS.

LOW PRICED HOUSES—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—Four-story English basement, 12th-st., $15,500. Three-story high-stoop brick, West 20th-st., $15,000. Three-story brick, West 22d-st., $19,000; 4th-st., 20x55x100, 25th-st.; $12,000. Three-story brown-stone high-stoop, 22x50, and extension, 26th-st., near 6th-av., newly frescoed, fine order, $20,000; bargains.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY now occupied as an iron safe manufactory Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100x100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington; four two-story attic and basement brick dwellings in front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes, on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.—FOR SALE—A first-class corner house and lot on Lexington-av.; four-story brown-stone, finished in splendid manner, and must be sold; possession in twenty days. Apply to JOHN FETTRETH, No. 438 3d-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

State of North Carolina, Executive Department, Raleigh, July 19, 1867.
TO PERSONS WISHING NEW HOMES OR GOOD INVESTMENTS.—The Board of Literature of North Carolina offer for sale, for the benefit of Common Schools, the Public Swamp Lands of the State, consisting of about a million and a half of acres. Some of these lands are the most desirable in the world; some have been drained, and all are susceptible of drainage at a moderate expense. The lands are offered in quantities to suit purchasers, and those desiring it can get as much as ninety thousand acres in one body; and the most liberal terms will be allowed to those wishing to purchase. For further particulars address the Governor of the State, Raleigh, N. C.
JONATHAN WORTH, Governor.

ATTENTION!—ALL WANTING FARMS, Fruit Lands, Village Lots, and Water Powers.—For sale at Bricksburgh, Ocean County, N. J., 44 miles from New-York City on railroad to Philadelphia; soil superior for all crops, country rolling, climate proverbially healthy, no fever and ague, water soft and pure; $25 per acre and upward; terms easy. For circulars, &c., address ROBERT CAMPBELL, No. 153 Broadway, New-York, or V. S. HOLT, Bricksburgh, Ocean County, N. J.

FOR SALE—$8,000—A VERY DESIRABLE country residence, at New-Rochelle, with about one acre of land; fruit and shade trees, and a small barn, all in perfect order for immediate occupation; five minutes' walk from railroad station; price, $8,000. Apply to J. A. LAWRENCE, Continental Insurance Co., No. 102 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

SMALL FARM OF FOURTEEN ACRES, One hour from New-York, on Central Railroad of New-Jersey; good buildings; fine stream of water; $4,500. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farm houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON 5TH-AV., between 26th-st. and Central Park; west side preferred. GEO. S. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 29 Broadway, New-York, July 17, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army and Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of August next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of army clothing and equipage:

16,000 Uniform Coats.
34,000 Uniform Jackets.
7,775 Veteran Reserve Corps Jackets.
19,000 Knit Drawers.
128,000 Knit Shirts.
40,000 Great Coats (Footmen's.)
30,000 Great Coats (Horsemen's.)
150,000 Woolen Blankets.
30,000 Rubber Blankets.
10,000 Rubber Ponchos.
190,000 Lined Sack Coats.
100,000 Unlined Sack Coats.
100,000 Forage Caps.
89,000 pairs Bootees, M. S.
3,900 pairs Boots, M. S.
15,000 Brogans.
130,000 Leather Neck-stocks.
45,000 Hat Feathers.
100,000 Knapsacks (Regulation.)
11,000 Mann's Patent Knapsacks.
50,0 0 Haversacks (Regulation.)
7,500 Haversacks (Enameled.)
21,000 pairs Trousers, Horsemen's.
15,000 pairs Trousers, Footmen's.
2,807 pairs Leggings.
434 Hussar Jackets.
1,600 Straw Hats.
2,173 Dark Blue Trousers.
2,151 Buckles for Trousers.
54 yards Dark Blue Cloth.
419 yards Blue Flannel.
1,392 yards Green Merino.
129 yards Black Wigans.
799 yards Black Alpaca.
443 yards Brown Hollands.

Also, a quantity of various articles of irregular Clothing and Equipage.

Samples of all can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.

Terms—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited. Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON, Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

FIFTY-SECOND AUCTION SALE.
85,000
TONS SCRANTON COAL.
On WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1867.
New-York, Thursday, July 18, 1867.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, July 31, at 12 o'clock, noon,

75,000 TONS

of fresh mined coal, from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of August, 1867.

Also, at the same time and place,

10,000 TONS

deliverable at Washington, N. J.

Terms—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, if required, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

FOR SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th day of July, at 12 M., at Hoboken, the revenue steam-propeller

CUYAHOGA.

Full-rigged brig, burden 536 tons, old measurement, built by Westervelt, New-York, in 1855. Frame live oak, locust and cedar; replanked and thoroughly repaired by John Linn, in Philadelphia, in 1864. Is now in complete order.

Has one complete suit of cotton sails, nearly new, and is well found in anchors, chains, boats, &c. Fine poop-cabin, wardroom, berth-deck and all the appointments of a man-of-war; has

Two oscillating engines, 36x32;
Two horizontal tubular boilers;
Composition screw, 8 feet diameter, 14 feet pitch.
Stows 136 gross tons coal in bunkers.

Also, at the same time and place, the revenue steam-propeller

MIAMI.

Built of the best material, consisting of teak-wood, mahogany and live oak and cedar, copper-fastened and coppered; two masts, bowsprit, jibboom, foreyard, topsail and topgallant yards. Has full suits of sails; standing and running rigging complete; and is well found in chains, anchors, hawsers and boats. Engines, boilers and propeller of the best quality.

The Miami is of beautiful model, and was Lord Palmerston's yacht. With slight expense she might be made one of the most beautiful steam-yachts in the world.

These vessels are in complete order, and can be sent to sea at small expense.

Information regarding these vessels can be given by the undersigned, or they can be examined at their dock, at Hoboken, (officers being in charge to give facilities to all wishing to inspect them,) after Monday, 29th June next.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector of Customs.

Benj. F. Theall, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT WILLIAMSBRIDGE.
By THEALL & BROS., MONDAY, July 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of Mr. E. W. Taylor, on the old Boston Post-road, one mile from Williamsbridge, a very large assortment of parlor, bedroom and dining-room FURNITURE,
mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, china and glassware, all the kitchen utensils, &c.
ALSO,
one two-seat depot wagon, single harness, lot hay, straw, &c.
Bay horse, about 7 years old, perfectly sound; square box top wagon.
Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 62 Liberty-st., or at the house morning of sale.
Trains via Harlem Railroad, 7¼, 8¼, 9¼ A. M. Conveyances may be had at Williamsbridge Station.

Robert A. Haggerty, Auctioneer.
Haggerty & Phelps, No. 11 Pine-st.
Quartermaster's Office U. S. Army, No. 18 State-st., New-York, July 23, 1867.
IN PURSUANCE OF ORDERS FROM the War Department, I will sell at public auction at Battery Barracks, New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., at 11 A. M., the following property, viz.: A large quantity of ship augurs, halter bolts, bell cranks, horse lines, boats, cork fenders, glass gauges, boat hooks, capstan bars, cans, oil drainers, fire hooks, pickaxes and handles, Union Jacks, dead lights, caulking mallets, sail palms, rivets, composition spikes, thimbles, hand leads, pokers, marine-spikes, shovels, grind-stones, whips, 92,768 pounds assorted iron, scrapers, coffee mills, signal lanterns, binnacle lamps and yarn, &c., &c., &c., all in good order and condition.

Also, a quantity of condemned Quartermaster's property and camp and garrison equipage, consisting, in part, of ambulances, carts, wagons, trucks, harness, water buckets, pumps, 300 stoves, ranges, caldrons and furnaces, 500 pounds old zinc, 2,000 pounds old iron, bath tubs, tin boilers, handcuffs, shackles, saws and other tools, grain sacks, dishes, bowls, cups, casks, barrels, &c., &c.

Also, four wooden buildings, lately constituting Transit Hospital, each 140 feet long, 21 feet wide and 12 feet high.

Terms of sale, cash on rendition of accounts by the Auctioneer.

A deposit of ten per cent. or more, as the Auctioneer may decide, required from purchasers.

The buildings must be removed within ten days, and at the risk of the purchasers.

The Government reserves the right of rejecting all bids deemed disadvantageous.

For further particulars and an examination of the property, apply to the Storekeeper at the Barracks, or to the undersigned. By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

Robt. A. Haggerty, Auctioneer.
Haggerty & Phelps, No. 11 Pine-st.
U. S. Engineer Office, U. S. Army, No. 395 Canal-st., New-York City, July 26, 1867.
I WILL SELL SIX (6) GOVERNMENT HORSES at public auction at Battery Barracks, New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.
The Government reserves the right of rejecting all bids deemed disadvantageous.
Terms of sale—Cash.
By order. JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut.-Col. of Engineers, and Bvt. Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

FILLEBROWN'S INFALLIBLE NEURALGIA AND SICK HEADACHE CURE. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 71 Murray-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 31.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.
The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Aug. 3, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF ANTWERP........SATURDAY.....July 27
EDINBURGH........WEDNESDAY....July 31
CITY OF BOSTON........SATURDAY.....Aug. 3
CITY OF BALTIMORE........SATURDAY.....Aug. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON....WEDNESDAY....Aug. 14
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.
The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From Antwerp—First Cabin 90 00
Steerage 40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms....$75—$90 00
Steerage 32 50
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin.....$170 | Steerage.....$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE......LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, July 27
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 10
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Sept. 7
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency, TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:
ARAGO......H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Aug. 3
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Aug. 31
ARAGO......H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Oct. 26
and every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS.....$120
SECOND-CLASS..... 70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

$170 CURRENCY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW OR DERRY.
AVAILABLE FOR TWELVE MONTHS.
The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, August 3.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, August 10.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $35. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 31.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 7.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 14.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 21.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 28.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage..... 100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage..... 80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
MALTA.....Aug. 7
TARIFA.....Aug. 14
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$100 Gold.
Steerage.....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, July 31
CHICAGO.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, July 27, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
BALTIC, Capt. G. W. ROGERS.....Aug. 10
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR...Aug. 24
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.
Tickets are also sold at regular rates at the following Passage Offices:
Carl Nickel, No. 93 Greenwich-st.
N. Mueller, No. 10 Greenwich-st.
P. McDonald & Co., No. 22 Albany-st.
S. Thompson & Nephew, No. 73 Broadway.
Flynn & Reilly, No. 11 Broadway.
Bearnard & Co., No. 141 Liberty-st.
Korn's Hotel, No. 80 East Broadway.
Grunebaum & Co., No. 273 Broadway.

STEAM DIRECT TO BREMEN.
Steamship CIRCASSIAN, Capt. THOS. S. ELLIS, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 3, at 12 M.
Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent: First cabin, $75; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.
LEXOW & VOIGT, General Passenger Agents, No. 2 New-Chambers-st., corner Chatham-st., N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
VIRGINIA, PROWSE.....SATURDAY, July 27
HELVETIA, THOMPSON.....SATURDAY, Aug. 3
ENGLAND, CUTTING.....SATURDAY, Aug. 10
THE QUEEN, GROGAN.....SATURDAY, Aug. 17
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing every THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Master, Aug. 1.
EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Master, Aug. 8.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
AUGUST 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
AUGUST 10—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
AUGUST 21—RISING STAR, Capt. C. P. SEABURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, to leave that port Sept. 3 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Aug. 1, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.
Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the OFFICE ON THE WHARF, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on THURSDAY, Aug. 1, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, sails THURSDAY, August 1.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, sails THURSDAY, August 8,
from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—FREIGHT REDUCED TO 10 CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT. For Charleston, the Florida ports and the South and Southwest. Freight 10 cents per foot. First Cabin passage $15. During the present dull season this line will dispatch steamers as follows:
SATURDAY, July 27.
SATURDAY, August 10.
The popular first-class steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail THIS DAY from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., and having large capacity for cargo, will receive till the hour of sailing.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, August 1.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, August 8.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship SHERMAN, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEO. WASHINGTON will follow Aug. 10.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Aug. 3.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

EAST RIVER LINE TO CONEY ISLAND.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves every day, Sundays included, from North 8th-st., E. D., at 9¾ and 1¾; 8th-st., New-York, 10 and 2; Broome-st., 10¼ and 2¼; Peck-slip, 10½ and 2½; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 10¾ and 2¾; Sackett-st., 11 and 3 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS.—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of July: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and
LEAVE NEW-YORK ON
Saturday, 20, 10½ A. M. | Thursday, 25, 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 23, 11 A. M. | Friday, 26, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, 24, 11 A. M.

A.—SUNDAY EXCURSIONS—BOATS TO Harlem, High Bridge and Carle's Park, Westchester County. Steamers SYLVAN GROVE and A. WINANTS will leave Peck-slip every hour from 9 A. M. until 6½ P. M.; leave Harlem every hour from 10 A. M. until 6½ P. M., landing at 8th-st. each way. Fare to Harlem 15 cents.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR GLEN COVE.—The steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip at 9¼ A. M., stopping at White Stone, Sand's Point, Glenwood and Roslyn. Returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ and Glen Cove at 4¼ P. M., landing at 8th and 37th sts. each way.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT FOR COLLEGE POINT, CITY ISLAND AND NEW-ROCHELLE.—Steamer SYLVAN STREAM will leave Peck-slip every SUNDAY at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning, leave New-Rochelle at 4 P. M., landing at 8th-st. and 37th-st. each way.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT TO Union, Rossville, Woodbridge, Tottenville, Amboy and Keyport. Steamer PERRY, Capt. GOODWIN, leaves Barclay-st., North River, at 9 A. M.; returning, leaves Keyport at 3 P. M. Fare to all way landings 25 cents, Keyport 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS TO FORT LEE OLD LANDING.—The steamer T. E. HULSE, Capt. G. W. ANNETT, leaves foot of Christopher-st., daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5, 7 P. M.; landing at 34th-st., 10 and 2 o'clock, up trips. Sundays included.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PREPARED TOBACCO FOR CIGARS AND SMOKING.—A patent was allowed on the 10th day of July, 1867. This preparation imparts the qualities which constitute the peculiar aromatic flavor permanently of the tobacco grown upon the Island of Cuba. The inventor will assign one-half interest in the same to a practical tobacconist and cigar-maker, (with acceptable references,) who can command the necessary capital. An interview will disclose important advantages. Address Room No. 94 French's Hotel.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of tea and coffee store in Vesey-st., now doing a good cash business. Address B. C., Box No. 50 *Times* Office.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CATAWBA WINE, FROM THE KELLEY'S ISLAND WINE COMPANY, in original packages or decanted. OTIS FIELD, sole agent, No. 125 Fulton, corner Nassau-st., basement.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. S. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st., (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly seagoing in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.
In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.
State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.
G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE, WEST, NORTH, AND EAST.
Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER FARE FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY, $1.

Schenectady	1 31	Saratoga	1 75
Fonda	1 89	Fort Edward	2 45
Utica	2 43	Whitehall	3 30
Rome	2 76	Rutland	4 00
Syracuse	3 54	Burlington	6 00
Rochester	5 30	North Adams	2 00
Lockport	6 35	St. Albans	7 25
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Buffalo	5 00	Montreal	9 75

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 308 West-st., or on board.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Sunday, 28th	6¼ A. M.	Sunday, 28th	2¾ P. M.
Monday, 29th	3 P. M.	Tuesday, 30th	6¾ A. M.
Tuesday, 30th	3 P. M.	Wednesday, 31st	6¾ A. M.
Wednesday, 31st	3 P. M.		

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Sunday, 28th	6½ A. M.	Sunday, 28th	3 P. M.
Sunday, 28th	6½ P. M.	Monday, 29th	6½ A. M.
Monday, 29th	3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 30th	7 A. M.
Tuesday, 30th	3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 31st	7 A. M.
Wednesday, 31st	3½ P. M.		

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectaday with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOATS FOR NEWARK.—The splendid steamboats MAGENTA and THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips between New York and Newark, on SUNDAY next, July 28.
Leave New York, foot of Barclay-st., 9 and 11:30 A. M., 4:30 and 9:30 P. M.
Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., 8 and 11:30 A. M.; 2 and 7:30 P. M.
Stopping at Bergen Point each way.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—RAILROAD time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:45; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

REDUCTION OF FARE TO BUFFALO AND THE WEST.—Only $5 for first-class passage by New-York Central Railroad and Troy line of steamers, daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River, instead of $9 40, as charged by the Combination. Travelers should not engage passage before calling at our office, No. 308 West-st.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITE-stone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, Capt. CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The ANTELOPE leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily, at 8 A. M., without exception; lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Leaves Peekskill, on return, at 1½ P. M.

FOR SING SING—LANDING AT YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, and Tarrytown, daily, (Sundays excepted,) steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at 4:15 P. M. Returning leaves Sing Sing at 6:30 A. M., landing as above. Freight taken for all the above landings.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.—THE ELEGANT steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.
Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867:
8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Sussex R.R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R.R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.
11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.
4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.
5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.
For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY,
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF EAGLE HARBOR, LAKE SUPERIOR.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, No. 512 MAIN-ST., MILWAUKEE, Wis.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 2 P. M., July 31, 1867, for removing the rock from the entrance to Eagle Harbor.
Contractors will state the price per cubic yard for removing the rock and depositing it in such places as may be indicated, furnishing all the labor, boats, machinery and appliances of every description necessary to do the work.
There are about eighteen hundred and three (1,803) cubic yards of trap rock to be removed, situated in the middle of the entrance, included within an area of two hundred and sixty (260) by one hundred and thirty (130) feet, and in a depth of water not less than ten (10) feet.
This rock must be so removed as to obtain a depth of not less than fourteen (14) feet at low water.
The work to be commenced on or before the 1st of September, 1867, and finished by Oct. 31, 1868.
Contracts, with bonds in triplicate, signed by two sureties in the sum of $20,000, for the faithful performance of the contract, must be executed within ten days from the time of opening of the bids. Each bid, to have consideration, must obtain a written guaranty of two responsible names, and give satisfactory evidence that the bidder possesses the necessary skill and experience to do the work. A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.
Blank forms of proposals, with forms of guaranty, will be furnished from this office upon application.
Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals to remove the rock at Eagle Harbor," and addressed to
Brevet Col. J. B. WHEELER, Major of Engineers, Milwaukee, Wis.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 71 STATE-ST., ALBANY, N. Y., July 20, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 10, 1867, for work and materials for improvement of the navigation of the Hudson River, N. Y., as follows:
1. For furnishing three thousand straight piles, more or less, each fifteen feet long, to be of spruce, yellow or white pine or chestnut, to be pointed and headed, and not less than twelve inches in diameter at the butt. Piles to be delivered at such points between Albany and Troy, N. Y., at the U. S. dykes and islands, as the engineer in charge may direct.
Bids will be received for so much per foot delivered. Delivery to commence Aug. 20, and to continue at the rate of 100 piles per day.
2. For furnishing 10,000 cubic yards, more or less, of rubble stone. Stone to be delivered in the dykes between Troy and Albany, N. Y., or on the dykes and islands at high-water mark, at such points as the engineer in charge may direct. Bids will be received for so much per cubic yard delivered. Delivery to commence Aug. 20, and to continue at the rate of 400 yards per day.
3. For driving 30,000 feet of piles, more or less. Piles to be driven at such points at the U. S. dykes and islands between Van Wie's Point and Troy as the engineer in charge may direct. Piles to be driven at least ten feet into the bottom. In measuring the amount driven, the whole length of the piles will be counted. Bids will be received for so much per foot. Driving to commence Aug. 20, and to continue at the rate of 600 feet per day.
4. For furnishing to the United States five thousand cubic yards, more or less, of slope wall stone. Stone to be of material not apt to disintegrate. (slate stone not received,) and to be in pieces not less than 15 inches deep.
Stone to be delivered at high-water mark on the dykes and islands between Albany and Troy, N. Y. Bids will be received for so much per cubic yard delivered. Delivery to commence Aug. 20, and continue at the rate of 300 cubic yards per day.
5. For grading and paving 10,000 square yards, more or less, surface measure, of the old U. S. dykes between Albany and Troy, N. Y. The rubble stone for grading will be delivered in piles at high-water mark on the dykes and islands, and must be graded according to profiles set by the engineer in charge. The paving will consist of a slope wall, placed on the rubble stone, at least 15 inches deep, well laid and rammed, the stone for which will also be delivered on the dykes at high-water mark.
Proposals will be received for so much per square yard, surface measure, complete, including grading and paving. Work to commence by the 1st of September, and to be completed by the 1st of December.
6. For the timber work on 3,000 running feet, more or less, of dyke between Albany and Troy, N. Y., as follows:
The pile-heads to be cut off 6 inches below high water mark, the piles being about 6 inches apart in the front row, and not more than four feet apart in the back row, which is parallel to the front and about 9 feet from it; two courses of 8x12-inch timber will be bolted to the piles in each row by bolts not more than 12 feet apart; the timber of each course will be connected by scarf-joints, the pieces of the lower course to be bolted together at the scarf, those of the upper spiked together; the two courses securely spiked together by spikes not more than five feet apart; the courses bolted to the parallel rows, to be connected together by tie-pieces dovetailed into the lower course, and under each binder an iron rod to run between the parallel courses to assist in strengthening. The United States will furnish all the materials. Bids will be received for so much per running foot of dyke complete, to include cutting off pile heads and all the necessary labor for the wood work as above described: work to commence Aug. 20, and be completed by Sept. 30, 1867.
7. For furnishing 4,000 pounds, more or less, of 1-inch wrought-iron rods, with 3-inch square heads and nuts and washers; rods to be about 12 feet long, or of such lengths as may be indicated by the engineer in charge; to be delivered piled on board United States steamboat at the docks at Albany, New-York. Bids will be received for so much per pound; delivery to commence Aug. 20, and continue at the rate of 200 pounds per day until completion of contract.
8. For furnishing 3,000 pounds, more or less, of wrought-iron bolts, with nuts and washers, bolts varying from ⅝ to ¾ inch in diameter, and from 12 to 22 inches long, as may be indicated by the engineer in charge. Bolts to be delivered piled on board United Steamboat at the docks at Albany, N. Y.; delivery to commence Aug. 20, and continue, at the rate of 150 pounds per day, until completion of contract. Bids will be received for so much per pound, delivered.
9. For furnishing 10,000 pounds, more or less, of wrought-iron spikes; spikes to be of such dimensions as may be indicated by the engineer in charge, varying from 8 to 18 inches long, and from ½ to 1 inch square, without heads; spikes to be delivered piled on board United States steamboat at the docks at Albany, N. Y.; delivery to commence Aug. 20, and to continue, at the rate of 500 pounds per day, until completion of contract. Bids will be received for so much per pound, delivered.
10. Forms of proposals can be obtained at this office, where full particulars will be given, and responsible parties desiring to bid will be conveyed to the locality where the work is to be done, and specimens of the work shown them, any day at 10 o'clock in the morning (Sundays excepted.) Separate proposals will be received for each of the above classes of materials and labor, and no bid will be received unless made on the proper form and accompanied by good guarantees, certified to as required.
The successful bidders will be required to enter into contract with the United States, with good and sufficient sureties, for the prompt and proper fulfillment of their contracts.
Stamps for contracts and bonds to be furnished by the contractor. By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. JOHN NEWTON.
JOHN M. WILSON, Captain Engineers, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel United States Army.

TO MACHINISTS.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 A. M. of SATURDAY, the 3d day of August, 1867, for the supplying of stop-cocks and fire hydrants, viz.:
10 20-inch stop-cocks.
25 12-inch stop-cocks.
75 6-inch stop-cocks.
25 4-inch stop-cocks.
75 fire hydrants, Ayer's pattern.
75 fire hydrants, Race & Matthews' pattern.
Each proposal must be indorsed, "Proposal for stop-cocks and fire hydrants," together with the name of the bidder and date of offering. The amount of security required will be, for the stop-cocks, two thousand dollars, and for the Ayer's pattern fire hydrants, one thousand dollars, and for the Race & Matthews' pattern fire hydrants, one thousand dollars.
Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.
THOMAS STEVENS, ROB'T L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.
CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 23, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Aug. 5, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for the Female department of Grammar School-house No. 44, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
W. H. JOHNSTON,
W. H. BURRAS,
JOHN HEWITT,
CLAUS BUCKHAFER,
ZIMRI WEST,
Trustees of the Fifth Ward.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, [illegible]
NOTICE TO BIDDERS FOR COTTON CANVAS.—There is an error in the schedules for this yard, in class No. 2. "All cotton canvas should contain fifty (50) running yards, instead of thirty (30) as stated in the schedules."
CHAS. H. BELL, Rear-Admiral, Commandant.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, [illegible]
FOR SALE.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until Aug. 1, 1867, for the purchase of the wooden "Bishop's derrick" now standing on the wharf at this Navy-yard; the purchaser to take it away within thirty (30) days after the sale.
The iron derrick, very near it, can be used without any charge to assist in taking the wooden derrick down.
CHAS. H. BELL, Rear-Admiral U. S. N., Commandant.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 8, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., Aug. 10, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Rancho, Texas.
The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, &c., the railroad materials, and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:
9½ Miles Railroad Track.
2 Turn Tables.
25,000 Pounds Railroad Chairs.
500 Cross Ties.
9,560 Pounds Railroad Iron.
4 Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1 Locomotive and Tender (named Western.)
8 Flat Cars.
2 Hand Cars.
2 Push Cars.
586 Pounds Car Springs.
2 Crow Feet.
4 Spike Mauls.
1 Track Gauge.
1 Fire Tongs.
1 Railroad Depot Building.
1 Foreman's Quarters.
1 T. Wharf.
157 Pounds American Packing.
55 Pounds Jute Packing.
20 Feet Rubber Hose.
1 Douglas Pump.
2 Water Casks.
1 Feed Pipe.
1 Cistern.
2 Office Desks.
1 Cooking Stove.
1 Stove.
4 Claw Bars.
3 Shackle Bars.
1 Lantern.
1 Signal Lanter.
2 Grind Stones.
2 Padlocks.
1 Turning Lathe.
8 Spades.
45 Shovels.
3 Sets Carpenters' Tools.
2 Water Buckets.
2 Jackscrews and Levers.
4 Anvils.
7 Bellows.
2 Pinch Bars.
1 Cold Chisel.
2 Blacksmiths' Hammer
8 Sledge Hammers.
15 Hammer Handles.
2 Spike Punches.
1 Set Blacksmiths' Tools
6 Blacksmiths' Tongs.
2 Vises.
1 Cross-cut Saw.
173 Pick Axes.
24 Pick Axe Handles.
4 Square Brasses.
2 Stuffing Boxes.
1 Brass Faucet.
1 Hose Nozzle.
The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.
This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.
The route is the shortest and best f the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.
The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.
The property may be inspected on application to Capt. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.
A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.
The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.
Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGONNIGLE, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La."
A. J. McGONNIGLE, Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army, In charge of office.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE DIFFERENT NAVY-YARDS.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1867.
Sealed proposals to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 30th of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.
The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.
Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.
The Commandant of each navy-yard and the Purchasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.
The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.
The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.
The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.
Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.
The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1. Flax Canvas, &c.	No. 23. Hardware.
No. 2. Cotton Canvas, &c.	No. 24. Ship Chandlery.
No. 3. Iron and Steel.	No. 27. Dry Goods.
No. 4. Tin and Zinc.	No. 29. Firewood and Coal.
No. 7. Cooking Utensils.	No. 31. Whale Oil.
No. 10. Leather.	No. 32. Galley Iron.
No. 14. Ox Hides.	No. 33. Pig Iron.
No. 18. Tallow, &c.	No. 34. Chain Iron.
No. 20. Brushes.	No. 35. Sand.
No. 22. Stationery.	No. 36. Charcoal.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective Navy-yards:
KITTERY.
Nos. 1, 2, 7, 10, 20, 22, 23, 24, 32.
CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 10, 14, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 29.
BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 27, 29, 31.
PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 2, 10, 24.
WASHINGTON.
Nos. 2, 4, 20, 22, 23, 24, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.
NORFOLK.
Nos. 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 23, 29.

EAST PIER AT CHARLOTTE, N. Y.
U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., July 22, 1867.
Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received by the undersigned until Aug. 1, 1867, at 6 P. M., for materials and labor for rebuilding the East Pier at Charlotte, Genesee River, N. Y., as follows:
CLASS I.—TIMBER.
35,000 lineal feet, more or less, of white pine flatted timber, from 8 to 11 inches thick, and not less than 8 inches wide on the flatted surface of small end of sticks, which are to be in lengths of 20, 30, 40 and 50 feet, (average 40 feet,) and of uniform thickness.
20,000 lineal feet, more or less, of good, sound, square white pine timber, 12x12 inches, in lengths of 20, 30, 40 and 50 feet, average 40 feet.
80,000 feet board measure, more or less, good sound 3-inch white pine plank, 20 feet long.
70,000 feet b. m., more or less, of good, sound 3-inch elm plank, 20 feet long.
5,000 feet b. m. sound rock elm, in the log, suitable for treenails.
These materials must be delivered at such points in Genesee River as may be designated by the undersigned or his agent, without any extra charge for delivery, one-half before the 1st of October, 1867, and the remainder before 1st June, 1868.
CLASS II.—CONSTRUCTION.
For the labor required to complete the new Pier, the contractor therefor being furnished the materials delivered by the contractors for material, (stone excepted, which is deliverable in the cribs,) and being expected to finish the new work, including its proper connection with the old, according to the directions of the undersigned or his agent. The price will be stated at so much per lineal foot of square and flatted timber used, and it must cover the whole construction and completion of the new Pier 2,300 feet in length. The price may be also stated at so much per foot of length of Pier measured along its middle line. Persons desiring to bid will be furnished, at their request, with the necessary blank forms; no other bids will be received. Bids for timber and labor must be separate, the contracts being given to the lowest bidder in each class, without regard to aggregates.
C. E. BLUNT, Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, Brevet Colonel U. S. A.

TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Commissioners of Prospect Park at their office, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, until 12 M. of Aug. 1, 1867.
For paving with trap-blocks a part of the plaza at the junction of Flatbush and Vanderbilt avs., according to plans and specifications to be seen at the Engineer's Office on the Park.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids that they may deem to be prejudicial to the interests of the Park. J. N. TAYLOR, Comptroller.
BROOKLYN, July 16, 1867.

TO ARCHITECTS.
The Town Hall Commissioners of the Town of Jamaica will receive plans and specifications for a Town Hall, to be erected in the Village of Jamaica, until the 15th day of August, at 12 o'clock M.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject all plans and specifications inconsistent with the interests of the town. The Board will pay for the plan and specification approved by them $250. For further particulars inquire of the Secretary of the Board at Jamaica, or No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York.
GEORGE SKIDMORE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Custom-house, New-York City, office of the Superintendent of Repairs, until Aug. 5, for heating the third and fourth stories of the New-York Custom-house with low pressure steam-heating apparatus, direct radiation. The coils or radiators to be appropriately finished, or covered with ornamented screens, and to have marble tops. The bidder must state the price per cubic foot of space heated; first, for heating without ventilation, and secondly, for heating with introduction of fresh air to each radiator, and in either case must he warrant to heat the space to 70 degrees, and during the coldest season. The price to include all the cutting, masonry and repairs that may become necessary for or in consequence of the construction of the apparatus. The bidder must state the size and kind of boilers, whether cast or wrought iron, the kind of radiators and the amount of radiating surface per 1,000 feet of space to be heated he proposes to use in both of the above cases.
Ten (10) per centum of the amounts found due will be retained until the efficiency of the apparatus has been well established to the satisfaction of authorized officers of the department, by its operation during one full season. Proposals must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for heating apparatus for New-York Custom-house," and addressed to J. F. MORSE, Superintendent of Repairs.
J. F. MORSE, Sup't.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—RULES ADOPTED BY the Boards of Audit, created by the acts of the Legislature of New-York, passed April 23, 1867, and April 25, 1867, for regulating the proceedings of said Boards.—NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.
First—The statutes, by which the said Boards of Audit are created, require all persons having unadjusted claims against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, which originated prior to Jan. 1, 1867, to present the same to the Board, created for the adjustment and settlement of such claims, on or before the 23d day of July, 1867, and require all persons having like claims against the "County of New-York" to present the same to the Board created for the adjustment and settlement of those claims, on or before the 25th day of July, 1867. In compliance with the requirements of the statutes, claims may be filed with the Clerk of said Board at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, on or before the days above mentioned. Claims not presented before the expiration of the times above limited cannot be considered by said Boards.
Second—Each claimant, at least ten days before the hearing of his claim is had, shall file with the Clerk of the Board of Audit to which his claim is presented, a statement in writing, duly verified, of the facts upon which his claim is based, together with a complete bill of the items constituting such claim, also duly verified, and shall serve a duplicate or copy of the statement and bill of items on the Counsel to the Corporation. Every such statement of facts shall also state whether any suit has been prosecuted or brought upon the claim therein mentioned by the claimant or any predecessor in interest, the time of commencement of such suit, (if any,) the Court in which the same was brought, and the names of the attorneys appearing therein, whether such suit is still pending, or what disposition has been made of it, and, if judgment has been rendered therein against the plaintiff, the grounds of such judgment.
Third—If no special answer to any such statement or claim is interposed and filed with the Clerk of the Board to whom the claim is presented within ten days after such filing and service of the claim, the Counsel to the Corporation will be considered as having answered by a general denial, and in all cases, whether an answer be interposed or not, the claimant will be required to sustain his claim by proof of the facts upon which it is based.
Fourth—Calendars will be made of the claims presented to said Boards respectively in the order in which the verified statements thereof shall be filed and served as above required, and claims will be taken up and heard in their order upon such calendars, except that for good cause shown to the Board, upon reasonable notices a preference may be granted or postponement of hearing had.
Fifth—A day calendar for each day, consisting of not more than ten cases, unless otherwise ordered by the Boards, shall be made up by the clerk, as directed by the Boards, and posted in the room occupied by the Boards for hearing cases before 3 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the calling of said calendar. No adjournment of any case on the day calendar will be granted, except for sufficient cause shown by affidavit.
Sixth—The hearings of said claims shall be conducted generally in the same manner as the trials of actions in the Courts of Record, but the form and manner of proceeding may be modified to conform to the duties of these Boards, and the rules of evidence applicable on such trials, and not inconsistent with the duties and purposes of these Boards, shall apply to hearings before them.
Seventh—The decisions of the Boards of Audit upon claims heard shall be announced, in open board, immediately after the opening of sitting for the day, as soon after the hearings shall be closed as can be conveniently done.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, President.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
B. W. BONNEY,
J. H. MARTINDALE,
W. R. STEWART.
THOMAS COLGAN, Clerk.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1st. For paving Vestry-st. from Canal to Greenwich sts. with stone blocks.
2d. For paving 48th-st. from the east side of 7th-av. to Broadway with stone blocks.
3d. For paving the carriage-way of 38th-st. from 4th to Lexington-av. with trap blocks.
4th. For paving the carriage-way of Pine-st. from Pearl to Front-st. with trap block.
5th. For building sewer in 1st-av. from 53d-st. to and through 52d-st. to near Avenue A.
6th. For reflagging 3d-av. from 65th-st. to 79th-st.
7th. For paving 2d-st. from Bowery to Avenue D with stone blocks.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1st. Both sides of Vestry-st. from Canal to Greenwich sts.; also both sides of the intersecting street to the extent of half the block either way from Vestry-st.
2d. Both sides of 48th-st. from Broadway to a point half way between 6th and 7th avs.; also both sides of 7th-av. and the east side of Broadway to a point half the block from 48th-st. either way.
3d. Both sides of 38th-st. from 4th to Lexington-av. to the extent of half the block on said avenue.
4th. Both sides of Pine-st. from Pearl to Front; also both sides of the intersecting street to the extent of half a block either way.
5th. Both sides of 1st-av. from 52d to 53d sts.; also both sides of 52d-st. from 1st-av. to Avenue A.
6th. Both sides of 3d-av. from 65th to 79th sts.
7th. Both sides of 2d-st. from Bowery to Avenue D; also both sides of the intersecting streets and avenues to the extent of half a block either way.
All persons whose interests are affected by the abovenamed assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, July 17, 1867.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK (comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York), No. 61 Chambers-street.
ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-street, daily (Sundays excepted), commencing on the second day of August ensuing, and ending on the second day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
Dated New-York, July 15, 1867.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPRISING THE ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of law, that I have received the Annual Collection list of the valuations, enumerations and assessments of this district, under the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, for the present year; that the taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, in the new bank building, corner of 7th-st. and 3d-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of July, 1867, to the 20th day of August, 1867, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Collector Seventh District State of New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the twenty-third day of July, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN J. GRIFFIN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, in the City of New-York, before Mr. JAMES F. DWIGHT, Register, on the eighth day of August, A. D. 1867, at twelve o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.
Dated JULY 27, 1867.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF WATER RENTS, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 16, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT five per cent penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
WILLIAM H. McKINNEY, Water Registrar.

MEDICAL.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton-st. All hours.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 6 Greene-st., does not numbug ladies with medicine.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
ANOTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK
at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY will now be sold at GREAT BARGAINS.
No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A NEGOTIABLE CHECK FOR ABOUT three hundred and fifty (350) dollars. The finder will receive a liberal reward by returning the same to, or addressing Box No. 4,203 New-York Post-office.
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1867.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED.
THE NEW AND DAZZLING PANTOMIME.
A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
THRONGS OF VISITORS, OLD AND YOUNG, testify their delight by
MERRY SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER.
The final scene,
THE PRISMATIC TOWER OF ASTRAL GLORY.
A MARVEL OF MAGNIFICENCE.
The celebrated Pantomimist and Clown,
MR. G. L. FOX,
supported by the
TALENTED PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
LITTLE BOY BLUE;
OR,
HUSH-A-BYE BABY AND PATTY AND HER PITCHER.
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, LAUGHABLE TRICKS, ETC.
To be seen at all hours,
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.,
ANIMATE AND INANIMATE WONDERS,
LARGEST MUSEUM ON THIS CONTINENT.
Specimen curiosities purchased
FROM EVERY MUSEUM IN EUROPE.
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM,
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection,
Have just been added.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7¼. Commences at 8.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK,
ON MONDAY EVENING, July 29, 1867,
OF
LOTTA,
The most brilliant and most dashing
YOUNG COMEDIENNE OF THE DAY.
She will make her metropolitan debut in the Operatic Drama,
PET OF THE PETTICOATS.
and the Musical Farce of
FAMILY JARS.
Sustained in both plays by casts embracing the
BEST TALENT OF THE COMPANY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
NEW COMPANY—NEW PIECES.
The WONDERFUL CARLO FAMILY—Sig Felix, George and Fred. Carlo, Mlle. Evaline Leman, Sig. Constantine, Mlle. Devere, The Athletes, Mr. Frank A. Gibbons, Mr. William A. Martin, the Barlow Brothers, Miss E. Reignolds, Mr. W. K. Lingard and a numerous Corps de Ballet. The new Pantomime of BOREAS, or THE GIANT OF ST. MICHAELS—A GRAND TOURNAMENT. Agile Feats, Posturing, Gymnasts, Slack Wire, Trapez, Dancing, Singing, &c.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
MONDAY EVENING, July 29.
The dramatic company in NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS and SWISS COTTAGE. Prof. Logrenia, Magicians, Birds, Mice, &c.
MATINEE Wednesday's and Saturday's at 3 P. M.
Admission 30 cents; children under ten years 15 cents.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET.....Proprietor.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, JULY 28, AT 7¾.
SEVENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
THE CELEBRATED SOLOISTS,
together with the GRAND ORCHESTRA, in a varied and interesting programme.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
MONDAY EVENING, July 29, at 8,
FORTY-FIFTH POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

MR. HENRY GEBHARD'S
PRIVATE SWIMMING-SCHOOL AND SEA-BATHS,
Foot of 64th, 65th and 66th sts., East River.
Entrance, 66th-st. and 1st-av.
BASINS for LADIES exclusively; gentlemen and children; no single baths.
Circulars at the Gymnasium, No. 161 5th-av.

LEEDS' ART GALLERIES,
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.
NOW ON EXHIBITION,
A FINE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS.
Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY will hereafter be known as the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
VACATION TILL SEPTEMBER 2.
The Conservatory will re-open in September at No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, New-York, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.
Experienced Professors from the Paris, Leipsig and Milan Conservatories are engaged, only the best of the former ones having been retained.
The subscription books will be open at the offices of the Conservatory, and circulars ready on and after August 19.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER,
A. H. LEJEAL,
HENRY MOLLENHAUER,
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary. Musical Directors.

CAN'T GO TO THE COUNTRY?
Well, go read "THE FALL OF FORT SUMTER."

MUSICAL.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

A BRANCH MUSIC AND PIANO WAREroom will be opened on or about Aug. 1, at No. 1,128 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.
FREDERICK BLUME.

DRY GOODS.

TABLE LINENS,
SHEETINGS,
TOWELINGS,
QUILTS, &c.
and every variety of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
At extremely low prices.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,
opposite Bond-st.

AT LEGRAIN'S.
GREAT REDUCTION ON ALL THE SUMMER GOODS.
FRENCH PIQUES reduced from $1 25 and $1 to 75 cents.
BEST FRENCH JACONETS at 30 cents; former price 38 cents.
ORGANDIES, PERCALES, BAREGES, ALPACAS, &c., &c., all reduced 25 PER CENT., to raise money for duties.
LEGRAIN, NO. 729 BROADWAY.
NOTE.—Our usual sale of remnants at half-price will begin MONDAY, 29th, for three days only.
LEGRAIN.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
HAVE JUST OPENED
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF
SPANISH LINENS
FOR
LADIES TRAVELING SUITS
AT
EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Will, on MONDAY, July 29, make
LARGE ADDITIONS
to their stocks of
4-4 FRENCH FOULARDS, at $1 per yard,
Recently sold at $2.
AND
LADIES' SILK SKIRTS—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT—$18 AND UPWARD.
BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S BATHING DRESSES
AT
$5 AND UPWARD.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

LARGE REDUCTION
IN
DOMESTIC COTTONS.
FINE SHIRTING at 12½c. per yard.
6-4 SHIRTING at 25c. per yard.
10-4 SHIRTING at 37½c. per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

JUST RECEIVED,
SHADE HOLLANDS—ALL COLORS AND WIDTHS,
ALL-WOOL REPS, IN EVERY VARIETY,
PLUSHES, BROCATELS, SATINS,
&c., &c., &c.,
In the latest designs.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

MILLINERY.

W. L. MACAULEY, NO. 897 BROADWAY, between 19th and 20th sts. An elegant assortment of Round Hats and Bonnets in all fashionable shapes. Bronze Hats, with wreath to match.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS—(OUR PATENT)—SUPErior and cheaper than any imported; wholesale and retail. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Jewelers, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEWSBOY TRAGEDY.

Inquest by Coroner Gamble and the Evidence of the Eye-witnesses—The Driver Held to Bail to Await the Result.

An inquest was commenced yesterday morning by Coroner GAMBLE, at the Twenty-second-street Police Station, in the case of FRANCIS SHIELDS, the newsboy, who was killed on Monday by being run over in Twenty-second-street by car No. 45 of the Forty-second-street line, as already reported. The following testimony was elicited:

Patrick Shields, of No. 208 East Twenty-second-street, testified: The deceased is my son; when I went to my work on Monday morning last, I left deceased at home; I got word by his brother at half past four o'clock P. M. that Francis had been killed by a railroad car at Twenty-third-street, near Madison-avenue; I did not know of the deceased selling papers until the day he was killed; I do not know of my own knowledge how he came to his death.

Owen Shields, a son of the previous witness testified: The deceased is my brother; after my brother and myself got our dinner we went to Third-avenue and Thirtieth-street and bought ten cents' worth of the *Evening News*; deceased went to Fourth-avenue and sold his papers; deceased then took my papers and got on a car that turned up Twenty-third-street; he got on the rear platform and passed through the car; as he was going to get off the driver hit at him with the reins, and the deceased fell down and the wheel of the car ran over him; I was on the sidewalk opposite the car when the deceased fell.

Wm. Oliver, of No. 13 Canton-place, Brooklyn, testified: I am a conductor on the Forty-second and Grand-street line of cars; I was conductor of car No. 35 on Monday last, about 5 o'clock; on my up trip, when in Twenty-third-street, near Madison-avenue, I stopped the car to let out some passengers; the car had just started again when I felt the car jar, and I thought it was a stone under the wheel; I felt two jars, and at the same time saw the driver apply the brakes; as soon as he passed over what was under the car he let the brake off; the car had passed about a length and a half when I saw deceased lying on the track; I then went forward to take the names of the passengers on the car; there were about 25 passengers; I got the names of four of them; I did not see the boy get on the car; the first I saw of him was when he lay on the track; I stopped the car and an officer arrested the driver, and I took the car to the depot and reported the case; I do not think the boy could have got on the rear platform without my knowledge, although he might have done so while I was letting the passengers off; the deceased was run over on the same side as the passengers got off; I do not know of any rule of the road allowing any one to ride on the road without paying fare, except they have a pass.

F. M. McMillan, of No. 329 West Twenty-second-street, testified: I got in car No. 35 of the Forty-second-street line, about half-past four o'clock, at Fourteenth-street; I rode up on the front platform, behind the driver, on the left hand side of the door; I rode up to Twenty-third-street, where the accident occurred; the deceased passed out of the front door toward the right side; the driver was standing up with the reins in his hand; I did not hear any words pass between them at the time; I did not see the boy fall; the first I noticed was the jar of the car, and I heard a passenger say that he was killed; I got off the car, and saw the deceased lying on the track, the wheels having passed over his head; the car was going at the usual speed; I think if the driver had attempted to strike the deceased I would have seen it; I did not notice any disturbance at all; I do not know the driver, and I have no interest in the road; I did not hear any one say that the driver had kicked the deceased off the car; I saw the driver arrested.

Edward G. Van Voorhies, of Sixty-fifth-street, near Third-avenue, testified: I came down town on Monday afternoon, and got off the car at Twenty-third-street and Broadway; I started through Twenty-third-street toward Fourth-avenue; I saw the deceased on the steps of the car, coming up, and he appeared to be in a hurry, and was swinging round on the car; the next thing I saw he was under the wheel; I have been a driver on the Forty-second-street road; I have not worked there for the past two years; I do not know the conductor or the driver; I have no interest in coming here except to tell the truth in relation to the accident; I do not expect to be appointed on the road; I was on the same side of the street that the deceased fell on; I think the car was going at the usual rate of speed—two and a half miles an hour; the driver was looking at his horses, and appeared to be attending to his business; I was requested to go to the depot and leave my name as a witness, which I did without hope of remuneration.

Jane Fitzpatrick, of No. 401 Ninth-avenue, testified: I was standing in Twenty-third-street, opposite the park; I was waiting for car No. 35 to pass, so that I could cross the street; I saw a boy on the rear platform, and he passed through the car; he caught hold of the iron railing on the front platform to the right of the driver; all of a sudden he fell, and the wheel of the car passed over him; I did not hear the driver speak to the deceased or raise his hand to strike, but I imagined that he pushed the deceased off with his foot; I then went to where the deceased lay and asked who he was, and a boy said that he was his brother; that he was selling papers; I do not know anything more of the accident.

Deputy-Coroner Joseph G. Shaw, M. D., testified that he had made an external examination of the body of deceased, and found the skull terribly crushed, the brains protruding. Death in his opinion being the result of a fracture of the skull.

Coroner GAMBLE then informed the jury that the witnesses, THEO. BURKE and Mrs. MCAUNAMY were absent and could not be found, so the inquest was adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Sunday) morning, when Capt. CAMERON promised to produce the absent witnesses. BURKE was, it appears, standing on the right hand side of the front platform of the car at the time of the accident, and his evidence is deemed important. The friends of the driver, MICHAEL AHEARN, then applied to the Coroner to allow them to furnish bail for the appearance of the prisoner, he having been in confinement ever since Monday evening. The Coroner expressed his willingness to accept bail in the sum of $2,000, which was promptly furnished, and the accused was then released until to-day.

HEAVY FORGERIES.

Arrest of Several Persons on Suspicion—A Few Details of the Case—The Prisoners Locked Up.

Mention was made in yesterday's TIMES that Capt. JOURDAN and Detective ELDER were engaged in ferreting out the operations of a gang of forgers, now successfully plying their nefarious profession in this City, by which means several of our leading Banks have been defrauded to a large extent, the aggregate sum paid on the forged checks being fully $50,000. Additional developments in the case were made public yesterday afternoon.

Just before the Tombs Police Court closed for the day Capt. JOHN JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, accompanied by Headquarters Detectives ELDER and MCCORD, and Ward Detective WOOLDRIDGE, of the Sixth Precinct, appeared before Justice DOWLING and arraigned before him three men, known as GEORGE WILLIAMS, GEORGE MORTIMER WILKS, and JOSEPH A. SUDLEY, who had been arrested by them on suspicion of having committed the series of forgeries already spoken of. The Captain stated that they had reason to believe that the prisoners were the persons who drew $17,000 from the Broadway Bank some months ago by means of a forged check, purporting to have been drawn by the Board of Education. It was further stated by these officers that they had traced out the working of a large number of forged checks on the different banks in this City, and they would be able in a few days to produce additional evidence in the case. While presenting his view of the cause of suspicion against the prisoners, Capt. JOURDAN gave the magistrate a rapid outline of the extensive scheme of forgeries alleged to have been perpetrated by the gang, when it appeared that the Bank of New-York had suffered to the extent of $3,400 on a forged check drawn in the name of EDWARD DECREE, and made payable to the order of a man named ARCHER. Two forged checks in the name of W. J. FLORENCE, comedian, for $1,225, and $1,700 were paid by the East River Bank. A check for $330 was paid by the Bowery Bank on the forged signature of Mr. HERMANN, proprietor of the Stadt Theatre. The Citizens' Bank paid a $300 check, purported to be signed by SUNSEE & HAINES; and the Hanover Bank was swindled in like manner by a forged check for $370, in the name of EDWARD GROSS. Several other cases were spoken of at the time, but the amounts were all small.

The prisoners arrested yesterday are accused of being confederates of JOHN BROWN, now held on several charges of burglary. BROWN, it will be remembered, called upon THOMAS KIRKPATRICK of No. 305 Broadway, and purchased jewelry of the value of $900, for which he offered a check for that amount, drawn on the Tradesmen's Bank and purporting to have been signed by CHILDS & SMITH, of No. 452 Pearl-street. The check was duly presented and certified, and the goods were delivered to BROWN. The accused also purchased $1,200 worth of jewelry from Mr. TRATELL, on the corner of Tryon Row and Chatham-street, where he tendered another check for that amount on the East River Bank, purporting to have been signed by W. J. FLORENCE.

As the officers are not yet ready to proceed with an examination, the magistrate granted a temporary commitment, and the prisoners were locked up until Monday, when a formal examination will take place.

Breech-Loading Firearms.

The Board of Officers for the "examination of such inventions and improvements as have been made for alterations of the muzzle-loading military arms now in use," and consisting of Brig.-Gen. G. W. PALMER, Brig.-Gen. W. G. WARD, Col. G. M. BAKER and Col. SILAS W. BURT, has been in session at the State Arsenal since the 9th inst., many foreign officers being present and taking great interest in the proceedings.

The following is the result of the test up to the 24th inst.:

The Allin gun, on the 468th round, was disabled, the locking device not operating, and the hammer, striking the lever, which was forced against the firing-pin, exploded the cartridge, which blew open the breech and tore the block partially from the strap.

The Lamson gun was fired 1,000 times without impairing any part of it; it was fired four times with 70 grains of lightning powder with satisfactory results; but when fired with filed cartridges the breech was blown open. This experiment was repeated four times with the same results.

The Miller gun was subjected to the first two tests with satisfactory results; but when fired with filed cartridges the breech was twice blown open, the second time disabling the gun by breaking the locking device.

The Robert's gun was fired 1,000 times, but the firing-pin broke on the four hundreth round; lightening powder was fired four times from this gun without injury. A filed cartridge was next fired, which caused the breech-block to jam, so that it was found necessary to strike it with a piece of wood in order to open the breech.

The Conroy gun—a new invention, which has never before been exhibited to the public, and is presented as a converted Springfield rifle, and is also intended for an original arm—was fired 1,000 times with satisfactory results. It was then fired four times with lightning powder, and immediately after six filed cartridges were fired in succession, but none of these discharges disturbed its mechanism, the breech working freely and the retractors drawing the cartridge-case promptly after each discharge. It was then tested for rapidity of fire, and was discharged by Mr. A. G. Sinclair fifteen times in one minute, thirteen balls entering the target. The sand test was then applied without affecting parts. This was followed by the test for penetration. It was fired by the inventor, Mr. L. Conroy, the balls striking the fifteenth board. The gun shows no indications of having gone through such a *"firey ordeal,"* its working parts being unworn and looking quite fresh. The gun was fired twenty-five times per minute.

The Board is still in session, and it yet has three or four more arms to test. The sessions of the Board will, after this week, probably be adjourned until September.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Official List of Changes—Current Movements and Miscellaneous Gossip.

We present our customary budget of National Guard news for the information of our military readers:

NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the N. G. S. N. Y. for the week ending July 20, 1867:

Sixth Regiment Infantry—William Bechstein, First Lieutenant, July 3, 1867, *vice* Henry, resigned.

Fifteenth Regiment Infantry—Stephen B. Craft, Colonel, June 6, 1867, *vice* Willis, resigned. Nathaniel R. Stetson, Lieutenant-Colonel, June 6, 1867, *vice* Potts, resigned. Joseph Dykes, Major, June 6, 1867, *vice* Craft, promoted. Robert S. Munson, Captain, April 1, 1867, *vice* Titus, resigned.

Twentieth Regiment Infantry.—J. B. Hardenburgh, Colonel, Nov. 22, 1864, reorganization; W. A. Van Rensselaer, Lieutenant-Colonel, July 12, 1867; Martin Snyder, Major, July 12, 1867; J. M. Schoonmaker, Adjutant, July 12, 1867; M. C. Schoonmaker, Quartermaster, July 12, 1867; David M. Vandcrveer, Chaplain, July 12, 1867; H. Dwight Laflin, Captain, June 8, 1867; William Lockey, First Lieutenant, June 8, 1867; Edward Jernegan, Seecond Lieutenant, June 8, 1867; John H. Dunn, First Lieutenant, June 8, 1866; Christopher Wood, Second Lieutenant, June 12, 1865; Geo. North, Jr., Captain, Sept. 12, 1866; James Flynn, First Lieutenant, Sept. 12, 1866; John Barry, Second Lieutenant, Sept. 12, 1866; George B. Mulks, Captain, March 25, 1865; Anson Bodley, First Lieutenant, Aug. 29, 1866; Lancing Terwilliger, Second Lieutenant, Aug. 29, 1866.

Twenty-fourth Regiment Infantry—R. W. Cross, Captain, June 10, 1867, *vice* Thompson, to Brigade Staff.

Twenty-ninth Regiment Infantry—Robert J. Allison, Major, Aug. 9, 1865, *vice* Badgeley, resigned.

Forty-fourth Regiment Infantry—Robert Brown, Captain, July 10, 1867—new organization; Theodore McDonald, First Lieutenant, July 10, 1867; Cyrus G. Minick, Second Lieutenant, July 10, 1867.

Fifty-sixth Regiment Infantry—Peter Murphy, Second Lieutenant, June 26, 1867, *vice* Colt, resigned.

Fifty-seventh Regiment Infantry—Isaac Lydecker, Second Lieutenant, Nov. 10, 1866, *vice* John Taylor, resigned.

Fifty-Eighth Regiment Infantry—C. K. Sander, Commissary of Subsistence, July 11, 1867; first appointment. William S. James, Quartermaster, July 11, 1867.

Fifty-Ninth Regiment Infantry—James M. Clark, Commissary of Subsistence, June 29, 1867; new appointment.

Sixty-Fifth Regiment Infantry—Casper Meyer, Captain, May 20, 1867, *vice* Wagner, declined. Peter J. Ripont, First Lieutenant and Commissary of Subsistence. New organization.

Sixty-sixth Regiment Infantry—William W. Bush, Captain, July 16, 1867, S. O. No. 243, 1867. George W. Perrigo, First Lieutenant, July 16, 1867. Philip H. Messeroll, Captain, July 11, 1867, *vice* Peck, declined.

Eighty-first Regiment Infantry—L. G. Reno, Colonel, July 2, 1867, *vice* Curtis, resigned. Wells Sponable, Lieutenant-Colonel, July 2, 1867, *vice* Reno, promoted. Joseph H. Heath, Major, July 2, 1867, *vice* Graves, removed from district.

Eighty-Seventh Regiment Infantry—James Evans, First Lieutenant, July 15, 1867, *vice* Stahliger, removed from district. Charles Davis, Jr., Second Lieutenant, July 15, 1867, *vice* Store, declined commission.

One Hundred and Ninth Regiment Infantry—Ira L. Dudley, Major, June 14, 1867, *vice* Kapp, declined. G. Gibb, Captain, June 29, 1867, *vice* Wilcox, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

JULY 16.—George W. Flower, Inspector Sixteenth Brigade; J. M. Schoonmaker, Captain Twentieth Regiment; W. B. Fellows, Major, Eighty-fifth Regiment; Le Roy W. Mediaw, Inspector Twenty-first Brigade; Charles N. Pettengill, Chaplain Forty-fifth Regiment; Nicholas S. Miller, Colonel Seventy-second Regiment.

RECENT GENERAL ORDERS AND CIRCULARS.

The following abstracts of general orders recently issued by Adjutant-Gen. MARVIN are published for the information of the rank and file:

Col. NICHOLAS S. MILLER, of the 72d Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York, having tendered his resignation on account of a continued service in the Militia of over thirty years, the same is accepted, and he is honorably discharged from the service. The Commander-in-Chief regrets that an officer who, for so many years has been entrusted with a commission in the military service of the State, should have, at the termination of his career, exhibited such unofficerlike conduct toward his superior officers as has been reported against Col. MILLER—conduct which would justify his being tried by Court-Martial and dishonorably dismissed the service, but which, for prudent reasons is passed by, and his resignation accepted.

At an adjourned meeting of the Board appointed for the examination of such officers as should be ordered before it, held in Albany on the 16th instant, and of which Major-Gen. HENRY A. BARNUM is President, the following recommendations were made, and the same are confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief:

"That Col. D. W. DUNBAR, Forty-first Regiment, National Guard, having passed a creditable examination, be retained in his present command. That Capt. RICHARD WILLIAMS, Twenty-ninth Regiment, National Guard, is a capable person for the office he holds, and that his Company would be benefitted by retaining him in command; but in order to create a higher standard of efficiency and military training among the officers of the National Guard, it is recommended that Capt. WILLIAMS be ordered, for a second examination, before the Board at its session on the 19th day of November, 1867. That First Lieut. JOHN TALLMADGE, Battery B, Third Division National Guard, after a searching examination, exhibited in his prompt and generally correct answers his fitness for the position he holds. That Second Lieuts. FRED. P. EDMONDS and JOHN E. SMITH, of Battery B, Third Division National Guard, be allowed until the session of the Board in this City, on the 19 day of November, 1867, to prepare for a final examination as to their fitness for retention in the service. That First Lieut. ALFRED G. KELLEY, Twenty-third Regiment, National Guard, be permitted to vacate his commission by resigning the same, he having appeared before the Board and shown extenuating circumstances warranting this recommendation. That the following named officers be dismissed the service, on account of their failure to appear before the Board for examination, after being so ordered: Capt. Stafford G. Godfrey, Sixty-first Regiment, National Guard; Second Lieut. William C. Smith, First Regiment, National Guard; Second Lieut. William McNulty, First Regiment, National Guard; Second Lieut. William H. Dougherty, Ninth Regiment, National Guard; Second Lieut. Frank H. Johnson, Sixty-first Regiment, National Guard."

In the returns of the election or appointment of officers of the National Guard, forwarded to General Headquarters, the Post-office address of the officer elected or appointed should be distinctly stated in every case; the number and street of his residence being given where it is practicable.

Officers of the National Guard contemplating a removal from the State or from the boundaries of their military districts will transmit through the intermediate channels to the Commander-in-Chief their resignations, in the form as prescribed, with the evidence of their non-indebtedness. Superior officers, in acting upon said resignations, will be assured that the cause furnished is valid before forwarding the same.

THE DEATH OF MAJOR M'CLELLAN.

DAVID MCLELLAN, late Major of the Seventy-ninth Regiment (Highland Guards) died suddenly at his residence in Abington-place, Wednesday morning. Major McLELLAN took command of the Seventy-ninth Regiment on the fall of Col. CAMERON, at the battle of Bull Run, and was esteemed as a valuable officer and exemplary citizen. For over five years he has acted as Chief of the Caledonian Club of this City. The deceased had been identified with the Seventy-ninth Regiment from its organization until the time of his death, holding a high rank in it for a greater portion of that period. Efficient and prompt at all times in the performance of his duties, he had soon the proud distinction of a faithful soldier, and deservedly secured a strong hold upon the affections of his comrades in arms, by whom his loss will be keenly felt and deeply regretted. As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the colors of the regiment will be draped in mourning for the succeeding three months, and all commissioned officers are ordered to wear the usual badge of mourning for the same period.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Capt. WM. SEEBACH, of Company K, Eleventh Regiment, has been elected Major in the Fifth Regiment by a decided majority. The successful nominee has signified his acceptance of the position.

Col. ISAAC MCCONIHE, Jr., commanding the Twenty-fourth Troy Regiment, has tendered his resignation, and the same was approved by Gen. ALDEN and duly forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief at Albany, who has signified his acceptance, and that officer is honorably discharged the service. This makes two vacancies in the Coloneicy of the Tenth Brigade—Col. MCCONIHE's, in the Twenty-fourth, and Col. MILLER's, in the Seventy-second Regiment.

At an election of Company H, (Hawley Guards,) held recently at Syracuse, Col. HAWLEY presiding, WILLIAM VOLLNER was elected Captain, and FRANK A. BARKER First Lieutenant.

At a meeting of the German Rifle Company of Troy, held last week, the following officers were elected: Captain, ALBERT E. BERGER: First Lieutenant, PHILIP DORR; Second Lieutenant, LOUIS SCHNEIDER.

Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, intend celebrating their anniversary this year by an excursion to Bridgeport on the 5th of August, to return on the 7th. The programme of festivities includes a promenade concert and an excursion up the Sound. Company B, of the Eighth Connecticut Regiment, are the hosts of Company G. The affair promises to be an interesting one.

At an election held last week at the armory of Company F, Twenty-fourth Regiment, JOHN THOMPSON was elected First Lieutenant to fill the place of Lieut. JOHN MEARNS, resigned. Lieut. THOMPSON is a veteran officer from the volunteer service.

A movement is on foot to transfer the Second Cavalry from the Fifth Brigade to the one commanded by Brig.-Gen. POSTLEY.

A Regimental Court-martial, for the trial of enlisted men of the Twenty-fourth Regiment for offences and delinquencies, will convene at the Mansion House, in the City of Troy, on the 13th of August. Major JEROME B. PARMENTER, Judge-Advocate, Tenth Brigade, will preside.

A new armory has been secured for the First Cavalry, over Lyric Hall on the corner of Broadway and Forty-seventh-street.

In consequence of the unavoidable absence of Gen. WM. G. WARD, President, the Fanan Court Martial adjourned on last Wednesday until the 31st inst.

The second annual Pic-nic and Summer Night's Festival of "B" company, First Regiment, Hawkins' Zouaves, will take place at FUNK's Union Park, First-avenue and Sixty-third-street, on Tuesday, August 6. Tickets can be obtained from the members.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball at Irvington, N. J.—Star vs. Irvington.

A trip to Irvington to witness a game of ball is a hard task at best, but the friends of the Star Club of Brooklyn, who went Jerseyward yesterday, were well repaid for their trouble. The occasion of the visit was the first game of a series between the Irvington and Star Clubs, and a better display of fielding, or a more interesting and exciting game, is seldom witnessed. The batting up to the sixth inning was very light.—SULLIVAN's slows bothering the Irvingtons not a little, while the Stars, although not taken by surprise at WALTERS' lightning pace, did not use judgment in batting, and struck at balls out of their reach. In the sixth inning both clubs improved at the bat, the Irvingtons getting six runs, while the Stars obtained five. In the next three innings the Irvingtons added fourteen runs to their score, the Stars obtaining but four. The fielding of both clubs was a decided feature of the game, and every point seemed to be thoroughly appreciated by the spectators. The umpiring was thoroughly impartial, and gave satisfaction to all parties. The following is a summary:

IRVINGTON.	Outs.	Runs.	STAR.	Outs.	Runs.
Walters, p	4	3	Waddell, 1st b	3	1
Bailey, r. f	4	3	Sullivan, p	4	0
Sweezy, 2d b	4	2	W. Macdiarmid, r. f	3	1
Lewis, l. f	3	3	Worth, c. f	3	2
Stockman, s. s	2	2	T. Macdiarmid, 2 b	2	2
H. Campbell, c. f	3	2	Flanders, s. s	4	1
Buckley, c	3	3	Rogers, l. f	3	2
Leonard, 3d b	2	3	Thomson, c	2	1
M. Campbell, 1st b	2	3	Manly, 3d b	3	0
Total	27	24	Total	27	10

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Irvington	1	1	0	1	1	6	5	2	7	—24
Star	1	0	0	0	0	5	3	1	0	—10

Fly catches—Irvington 8; Star 11.
Out on fouls—Irvington 8; Star 7.
Passed balls—BUCKLEY 4; THOMSON 15.
Balls balked—On WALTERS 12; on SULLIVAN 43.
Umpire—Mr. DOCKNEY, of the Eureka Club.
Scorers—Messrs. SEYMOUR and LAWRENCE.
Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

Cricket.

The match between the St. George second eleven and the Essex County Club, will take place on Monday at the Elysian Fields.

Metropolitan Fire Department.

The fire-alarm station at the City Hall having been discontinued by order of the Fire Commissioners, the Superintendent of the Telegraph has had placed in the house of Metropolitan Engine Company No. 7, at the intersection of Chambers and Centre streets, the telegraphic instrument that formerly belonged at the above-mentioned station, whereby all alarms can be communicated to the bell-tower stations and at the same time connect with the Central Office at Firemen's Hall.

It being manifest that the City Hall bell was of no possible use to the Department, and the Commissioners being desirous of avoiding an unnecessary outlay of funds, the expense of the City Hall station amounting to $4,000 per annum, it was decided to do away with the same.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Officers HORBELT and MULLEN, of the Fourth Ward Police, arrested JACOB FAN, proprietor of a low place at No. 10 Rose-street, which is described by the Police as the resort of disreputable and abandoned characters of both sexes. The prisoner was arraigned before the magistrate yesterday on a charge of keeping a disorderly house, when he was fully committed for trial in default of bail.

A LABORER'S ROW.

Roundsman CROKER, of the Court Squad, arrested JOSEPH H. MCMILLAN and PATRICK DWYER, laborers employed on the new building, No. 540 Broadway. When arraigned before the Court ROGER WATERS, of No. 94 Baxter-street, made a complaint against the prisoners, accusing them of having assaulted him with a club, and otherwise maltreating him, while he was at work at the same place. Both the accused were held for trial at the Court of Special Sessions.

LARCENY OF A WATCH.

Justice DOWLING, a few days ago, issued a warrant for the arrest of JOHN BORSSOMELEN, a Canadian, aged 20, who was accused of having stolen a gold watch, value $200, from CLORS LEDUC, of No. 163 Mott-street, on the 27th ult. As the alleged thief had fled to Troy, Officer SIMINGTON, of the Fourteenth Precinct, followed in pursuit, and he returned to this City yesterday with his prisoner. The complainant stated in Court that the prisoner had admitted to him that he had taken the watch, but on being arraigned before the magistrate BORSSOMELEN denied his guilt. He was committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

A GAMBLER'S VICTIM.

ISAAC W. RITNER, the reputed proprietor of a gambling-house at No. 573 Broadway, was arrested yesterday, on complaint of CHARLES E. BEEBE, a guest at one of the City hotels. When arraigned before the magistrate, the prisoner was accused by BEEBE of having won from him, at a single sitting, the sum of $132, by means of a game of cards. RITNER was held for trial and required to furnish bail. JOHN P. HONSCHILD, of No. 18 Franklin-street, became his surety, and he was then released.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

STARVATION AND CRIME.

Officer BRINKERHOFF, of the Fifteenth Precinct, brought up to the railing a young man of honest countenance, named Martin Brennan, aged sixteen years, and residing at 204 West Twentieth street, who was charged with stealing a Surveyor's instrument, valued at $200, from Buel K. Fox, room No. 18 Cooper Institute. Mr. Fox in his affidavit clearly proved the crime upon Brennan, having detected him a few minutes after he had left the room with the instrument in his possession. There was, however, no necessity for this proof as, the young man being called to plead, admitted his guilt, and confused by his unusual position, burst into tears, and pleaded a starving mother in extenuation of his offence. His tale, which was corroborated by a gentleman who had visited the mother after his arrest, was one of the most plaintive ever told in a Court of Justice. "I took the instrument," he said, "but I am no thief. I did not know its value, or what it was. I could get no work; my mother was starving and I was hungry." This plea could not, of course, be considered, and BRENNAN was sent down to abide with hardened thieves and vagabonds, to await a trial at the Court of General Sessions.

CAUGHT NAPPING.

HENRY VANDERSCHUEN, No. 83 Park-street, came up with the story of a lost watch, from which it appeared that on the 19th inst. he was lying on some chairs in his room asleep, when feeling a tug at the pocket of his pantaloons he sprang up and saw a man named LOUIS BARRETT in the act of running from the room, taking with him, as an investigation showed, a watch and $15 in money. BARRETT made good his escape at the time, but yesterday he was seen by VANDERSCHUEN, who caused his arrest. The accused was committed for trial.

PICNIC PERILS.

Mr. ALEXANDER EAGLESON, on the 24th inst., attend a picnic at Pleasant Valley, having with him a coat and a pair of kid gloves of the value of $45, which he alleges were stolen by one JOHN MCLOUGHLIN, from the fact that he missed his property and, by dint of much inquiry, found that MCLAUGHLIN had pawned the coat with a broker at No. 192 Varick-street. MCLAUGHLIN being arrested was found with the pawn-ticket in his possession, and was committed in default of bail to await a trial for grand larceny at the General Sessions.

A BLACK BURGLAR.

JOHN S. BLATCHFORD, of No. 21 West Twelfth-street, made an affidavit from which it appeared that on Saturday morning, between 3 or 4 o'clock, his servant FRANK heard a noise in the house, and, getting out of bed, saw a light in one of the rooms, and at once sought to discover the reason of it. On going to the room he found there a negro who gave the name of JAMES EVANS. FRANK seized EVANS, and by his cries aroused Mr. BLATCHFORD, who called in Officer DAHLGREN, of the Fifteenth Precinct, by whom EVANS was arrested. Before the Court EVANS admitted his guilt, saying he had effected an entrance by breaking the glass in the front door and drawing back the bolt. He was therefore committed to answer the charge of burglary.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.

JOSEPH A. HART, No. 158 Prince-street, narrated that on the 7th of June last he was standing on the corner of Clark and Spring streets with his watch and chain and a locket wrapped up in a paper in the pocket of his coat, and feeling a pull at the pocket he immediately discovered that the property had been stolen. At his side stood a man who has been identified as one JOHN HYRE, who disappeared at the moment the robbery was discovered. Subsequently HART was informed by two persons who were present, that they had seen HYRE pick his pocket, and he thereupon caused his arrest by Officer FARRELL, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct. HYRE, who says he has no occupation, denied his guilt, was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

AN INDIANA DIVORCE.

Yesterday Mrs. MARIA E. CHANDLER appeared and made a charge of abandonment against her husband, GEORGE W. CHANDLER. From her affidavit it appears that the parties were married on the 24th of February, 1857, in the City of Philadelphia, by the Rev. GEORGE CHANDLER, the father of the husband. From this marriage two children resulted, one being now 9 years of age, and the other 7, who are both in the custody of the mother. She then alleges that she has no means of support, except what she derives from her husband. Unofficially, the abandonment is stated to have taken place several years ago. The defendant, CHANDLER, who is an actor by profession, pleads in bar of the charge against him a divorce obtained on the 24th of June last, in the Court of Common Pleas, Twentieth District, Allen County, State of Indiana. The wife declares this divorce to have been obtained without notification to her, and through her counsel, Mr. TENNEY, denies its legality. Justice DODGE in making an order in the case refused to take the Indiana divorce into consideration, at all, and decreed that CHANDLER should pay his wife the sum of $15 per week for the ensuing year. Against this order Judge DUSENBURY, counsel for the defendant, protested, and asked for an examination, when, it was said, the regularity and binding force of the divorce would be established. The examination was finally granted, the case being set down for Wednesday next, CHANDLER giving bonds in $500 for his appearance, and also for the payment of the $15 per week in case the final decision should be against him.

The parties in this case being of some social prominence, it has awakened considerable interest, the more especially as it involves one of those easily obtained Indiana divorces.

A STALE TRICK TRIED.

Yesterday PETER SHERIDAN designed leaving for Europe, and went to Pier No. 44 North River, where the steamship *City of Antwerp* was lying, to make inquiries as to passage. On the pier he met a rough-looking individual named ROGER HEALEY, who volunteered his assistance in the matter. HEALEY indeed pressed his attentions upon SHERIDAN so strongly, and expressed so intense a desire to see him comfortably fixed for the voyage, that SHERIDAN gave him $16, with which he went below to secure the berth. SHERIDAN waited long and anxiously for the reappearance of his newly-acquired friend, but in vain, for he saw him no more until an officer had hunted him up. HEALEY denied his guilt, but was committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

LEANING UPON A BROKEN REED.

JOHN COLLIER, a youth of 16 years, was suspected by JOHN M. NEVIN, of the barge *Michigan*, lying at the foot of Christopher-street, North River, of stealing his coat, which had various trinkets in the pocket, altogether of the value of $40. In order to test the truth of his suspicions, he taxed the boy with the theft, and promised that if he would return the coat no charge would be made against him. Trusting to this promise, the boy rolled over a bale of hay on the pier, and, taking the coat from under it, restored the article to its owner, who thereupon promptly called a policeman and had the boy arrested. COLLIER was committed, in default of bail, to await a trial on the charge of grand larceny at the Court of General Sessions.

A SMALL FRAUD UNSUCCESSFUL.

JOHN CONKLIN, a well dressed youth, was charged with visiting the restaurant of a Broadway hotel and endeavoring to save ten cents by presenting at the counter a check for twenty cents instead of the one for thirty cents which the waiter had given him. The restaurant has checks of a distinct color for each day in the week, and the check for twenty cents which CONKLIN presented happened to be of a color belonging to some other day than yesterday. This circumstance, together with the fact that the check for thirty cents, which the waiter had given, was found upon his person, was held as evidence of an intent to defraud, and he was committed for trial under the act passed April 23, 1867, "To prevent frauds and fraudulent practices upon and by hotel-keepers and inn-keepers."

INSISTED ON THREE.

GEORGE RIEHL, No. 139 Spring-street, insisted on charging a boy named JAMES MCCANN with stealing from his shop—which he was persistent in denominating a store—three pairs of shoes, but as he had no evidence to prove the theft of more than one pair, the complaint for three was ignored and MCCANN was committed for trial at the Special Sessions on the charge of stealing the one pair valued at $10.

A FORGED ORDER.

On Thursday afternoon last a young man named GEORGE HUDSON went to the hardware-store of W. N. SEYMORE & Co., No. 4 Chatham-square, and presented an order purporting to be signed by JOHN MATHEWS, per E. D. DUNCAN, for goods to the value of $43. The order was filled by the clerk and being sent to the bookkeeper for the bill to be made out, that gentleman not liking the appearance of the document, the man was told that the goods would be sent up by the porter, whereupon he stood not upon the order of his going but went at once. The goods were sent up to Mr. MATHEWS, and it was found that the order was a forgery. Search was then made for HUDSON, but he was not found until yesterday afternoon, when he was arrested in First-avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets. HUDSON was held for trial at the General Sessions for an attempted grand larceny.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

A CLUE TO AN OLD ROBBERY.

On the 1st of May last, there was stolen from GEORGE P. KNAPP, residing at No. 6 West Twenty-eighth-street, a quantity of diamonds and jewelry, valued at $5,000. Every effort was made at the time to discover the criminal and recover the property, but without success, though it was thought that some inmate of the house, or some one having access to it through one of them, must be the guilty party; but, although closely watched, there was nothing to justify suspicion. On Wednesday evening last, however, a clue was obtained from the fact that a portion of the stolen property was offered for sale by a young man named DANIEL MCNULTY, who was remembered as having been a visitor of ANN HESSLIN, one of the servants, on the night of the robbery. Search was at once made for MCNULTY, and on Friday afternoon the officers succeeded in finding him, and he was arrested. Yesterday he was committed by Justice SHANDLEY to await an examination, which, it is thought, will lead to the recovery of the property and the punishment of the guilty parties.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

PRIZE—THE RIO GRANDE CASES—CONDEMNATION OF THE SCHOONER JENNY.

The United States, Appellants, vs. The Schooner Jenny and Cargo, and a cross appeal.—Appeals from the District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

Mr. Chief-Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the Court:

The schooner *Jenny*, with a cargo of 154 bales of cotton, was captured by the United States war steamer *Virginia*, in Texan waters, north of the Rio Grande, on the 6th of October, 1863, and was brought into New-Orleans.

She was libeled as prize of war in the District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana on the 16th of October.

On the 7th of November, John Johnson, the master of the schooner, put in four separate claims: one in behalf of Hale & Co., for the schooner; one in behalf of H. Fernstein for 44 bales of cotton; one in behalf of Rupaecht & Firtner for 39 bales, and one in behalf of J. Rosenfeld for 71 bales. On the 10th of December two other claims were filed; one by Charles and Andre in behalf of Augustin Stark for the 39 bales, and the other by Conrad Seiler in behalf of R. M. Eikes, for the 44 bales. No personal claim or test affidavit was made by any of the parties alleged to have title in the vessel or cargo; and no evidence was put in of any authority in Andre or Seiler to represent Stark or Eikes. The authority of Johnson was derived from his character as master.

The seizure was made because she sailed from the blockaded coast of Texas, and because of the unsatisfactory nature of her papers.

Her manifest was dated Sept. 17, 1863, at which time her logbook showed that she had only part of her cargo on board; it appeared also from her manifest, her bill of health from the Americal Consul, and her Mexican clearance, that she was bound for New-York, whereas the Captain's letter of instructions required her to stop at Nassau and conform to the instructions of Saunders & Co., of that place; both her bills of health specified six men and no passengers, whereas a passenger by the name of Mund was found on board; the provisional certificate of registry represented Hale & Co., of Matamoras, as sole owners of the vessel, whereas the Captain's instructions and other papers showed that C. F. Jenny was the owner.

These facts, doubtless, justified suspicion and warranted seizure. We must, then, inquire into the true character and ownership of the vessel and cargo, as shown by the preparatory evidence.

It appears that the vessel was American built, and that her original name was *Southron;* and a paper found on board showed that Johnson, her master, had commanded in December, 1862, a schooner engaged in running the blockade from Mobile to Havana.

The *Southron* was sold under orders of the United States Sequestration Commission, in New-Orleans, to one P. A. Frouty, and a register was issued to him on the 18th of March, 1863.

She was probably soon after sold by Frouty, though he still remained master, to one Julius Schlickum; for this person, on the 21st of April, made a bill of sale of her at Matamoras to Hale & Co., of that place.

Hale & Co. do not seem to have taken possession of her, for on the same day an irrevocable power of attorney was made by that firm to one Jacob Rosenfeld, of Houston, Texas, giving him or his substitute absolute control over the management and disposition of the schooner, by sale or otherwise.

The paper was not signed by Hale & Co., but was drawn in their name and signed by one John P. Molony, who, in a declaration of membership in the firm dated six days later, represented himself as partner.

These documents were not framed and executed in this irregular way by accident. In a letter to Johnson & Co., at Nassau, Jenny called Hale & Co. "the pretended owners," and complained that Molony refused to make out the papers, as he (Jenny) wished, simply remarking to him, "you have full and irrevocable power of attorney to do or not to do with the schooner whatever you please. I shall never interfere with you or your acts."

On the same day that the declaration of ownership was made a British provisional certificate of registry, representing Frouty as master, and Hale & Co. as owners, was issued by the British Vice-Consul.

On the 12th of September, 1863, Rosenfeld transferred to Chas F. Jenny, of Matamoras, as his substitute, all the powers vested in him by the irrevocable power of attorney, and on the 17th of the same month Jenny made a like transfer to Saunders & Co., of Nassau, as his substitute.

Jenny appears to have exercised control over the vessel much earlier; for he appointed Johnson in place of Frouty, on the 27th of May; after which the schooner made a voyage to Havana and back, with Rosenfeld as supercargo.

In all the transactions connected with the last voyage, Jenny acted as apparent owner, while Rosenfeld only appeared as a shipper of cotton. In the letter to Saunders & Co., already quoted, Jenny authorized the sale of the schooner at Nassau, and directed the remittance of the proceeds to his firm in Switzerland. In case sale could not be effected at Nassau, he directed that the power and the papers of the ship should be transferred to Schlessinger & Co., of New-York, the consignees there of the vessel and cargo, to whom he also wrote, instructing them to sell the schooner, or if not, to obtain a return cargo for her. In this letter he spoke of the vessel as "my schooner *Jenny*."

The testimony leaves the ownership of the schooner in some doubt. The sale to Hale & Co. was most probably a mere cover. It is clear that, except in obtaining the British provisional registry, they never acted or held themselves out as owners; nor did they appear personally in this Court to make claim for the vessel, or otherwise than through Johnson, who acted without instructions from them, and merely in his capacity as master. And he, in his preparatory deposition, said only that the *Jenny* belonged to them as far as he knew, but he did not know exactly.

Their irrevocable power of attorney to Rosenfeld vested in him all the powers of owner, and made him owner in effect. After the transfer of the power Rosenfeld was constantly connected with the schooner as supercargo and shipper of cotton. On the other hand, the conduct of Jenny and his apparent absolute control indicates ownership of her. He may have acted, and probably did act, under some arrangement with Rosenfeld, or they may have connect in ownership. The former supposition is strengthened by the circumstance that Jenny disappeared from all apparent connection with her immediately after capture; while Hale & Co., the grantors of the *Jenny* to Rosenfeld, were brought forward as ostensible owners.

Thus far as to the vessel. We have already referred to the claims for the cargo.

One of the claims was in behalf of Rosenfeld, who was presented in a new character. In the power of attorney executed in Matamoras, he was described as a resident of Texas. In the claim made in New-Orleans, he was represented as a resident of that city, absent in Matamoras. The claim in his behalf was for the seventy-one bales. It is remarkable if he was in fact a resident of New-Orleans, that he has never claimed otherwise than through Johnson, and never made any test affidavit at all. The truth, we apprehend, is, that he was what the power of attorney declared him to be—a resident of Texas—and therefore at that time a rebel enemy of the United States.

The remainder of the cargo seems to have been shipped in good faith at Matamoras.

We are next to inquire what was the course, position and conduct of the vessel at the time of capture, as shown by the preparatory evidence and the further proof.

She had recently come down the Rio Grande from Matamoras. She was observed two days before the capture anchored in Texan waters, near the coast of Texas. She was probably there when she took on board the seventy-one bales belonging to Rosenfeld, which she received from lighters. When she left her anchorage the *Virginia* sent a boat to intercept her, and she was brought to bay by a shot or two from this boat. The mate of the *Jenny* says she was at this time about a mile from the shore. The officers of the *Virginia* make her distance from shore three miles or more, and her place from three to five miles south of the Rio Grade.

What are the conclusions of law from these facts? In strictness the *Jenny* having taken on part of her cargo off the blockaded coast, and having sailed from that coast, was attempting to run the blockade when captured.

But we are not inclined to condemn the vessel on this ground, much less the forty-four bales and the thirty-nine bales which were taken on board at Matamoras. But it is an undoubted principle that in a case of libel as prize of war, the burden of proving the neutral ownership of the ship and cargo is upon the claimants. In this case satisfactory proof is made of neutral ownership in the cotton laden at Matamoras. But there is no proof at all of such ownership in the seventy-one bales put on board from lighters: and no satisfactory proof of such ownership in the schooner. On the contrary the weight of the evidence is that these bales were owned by a rebel enemy, either alone or in association with Jenny, who makes no claim, but owned the schooner.

It results that the forty-four bales and the thirty-nine bales must be restored to the claimants represented by the master, without contribution to costs or expenses, and that the seventy-one bales and the schooner must be condemned.

The decree below must be reversed and a decree entered in conformity with this opinion.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE HELL GATE PILOT AND TUGBOAT IMBROGLIO.

The argument in this matter was to have taken place on Thursday morning. Bloodgood, it will be remembered, is a tugboat owner, and is under arrest for violation of a statute of this State prohibiting any such owner from taking a vessel through Hell Gate without a pilot. On application of his counsel, Judge Dean, a writ of *habeas corpus* has been granted, and the case of Bloodgood will be made a test one as to the constitutionality of this State law, it being claimed by the tugboat owners that it conflicts with the constitutional right of the United States to regulate the commerce in question.

Mr. John Anthon appeared on behalf of the Board of Port Wardens who have charge of the navigation of Hell Gate, and desired a postponement of the argument on the ground that the importance of the question and the magnitude of the interests involved required time for preparation.

Judge Dean opposed any delay if, in the meantime, other tugboat owners were to be arrested, and also on the ground that Henry Sperry, a tugboat owner, was now lying in jail in Hempstead, Queens County, charged with the same offence as Bloodgood.

Mr. Anthon said they could not grant immunity to those tugboat owners who should violate the law in the meantime.

The District-Attorney of Queen's County, who was present with Mr. Anthon, said that every man who violated the law would be arrested and prosecuted forthwith.

Judge Dean said that he was under the belief that if Sperry gave bail a writ could not issue in his case; but as Bloodgood's case was of precisely the same nature as Sperry's, and would answer as well for a test case, bail would be given in Sperry's case; and in relation to any other arrests that might be made, writs of *habeas corpus* would be immediately petitioned for, and the cases removed into the United States courts.

It was finally agreed that as Bloodgood was really under no restraint, being under the *quasi* surveillance of his counsel, Judge Dean, the argument should go over till the 17th of September next.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 27.

Before Judge Leonard.

THE YACHT LADY KIERNAN—THE PILOTS OF THE JAMES W. BALDWIN HELD TO BAIL IN $5,000 EACH.

In the TIMES of yesterday there was an account of the collision which occurred about 3 o'clock on Friday morning, occasioned by the steamer *James W. Baldwin*, from Rondout, running into the yacht *Lady Kiernan* while lying at anchor off the Elysian Fields, Hoboken. Two pilots of the *Baldwin* were arrested by orders of Capt. Petty, of the Fifth Precinct Police, as before reported, and yesterday they were taken before Judge LEONARD, and on motion of Mr. Dennis McMahon, their counsel, were admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000 each to appear and answer any indictment that might be found against them. Mr. Albert Van Winkle and Jacob H. Tremper became sureties.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 26.

Before Judge Leonard.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company vs. The Miners' Life Insurance and Trust Company and others.—The plaintiffs are the assignees of the Southwest Pacific Railroad Company, which Company purchased from Messrs. Atkins Bros. about $40,000 worth of railroad iron, and gave them in payment the notes of the Company secured by hypothecation of its first mortgage bonds. The notes were not paid at maturity, and when the Miners' Life Insurance and Trust Company, who had discounted the notes for Atkins Bros., offered the bonds for sale under the hypothecation, the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company enjoined the sale, on the ground that the iron was defective. The Court, on motion of Mr. Anthon, dissolved the injunction, on the ground that the notes were negotiable and were discounted in the usual course of business before maturing, and without notice of any of the matters set up by the plaintiff.

W. H. Anthon for Miners' Life Insurance and Trust Company; Morris & Billings for Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills of the following deceased persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: Orlando Harriman, Bridget Sullivan, Moses S. Marks, Simeon Abrahams, Sarah Ellison, Jacob Abrahams, John Inglis, Robert T. Floyd, Fred. Teichman, Thos. S. S. Lester, Rich. Decker.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration have been granted on the following estates: Joseph Fowler, David Harrington, John S. Haight, Hartman P. Byder, Edmund Corbett, Edwin T. Nicolai, Ann T. Meagher, Catharine Brown, Chas. P. Johnson, James Price, Ann Blake, Wm. Lyons, Helena Feldman, Meyer Strauss, Enos Brown, Thos. Gibney, John Morton, Bertha Sachen.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship have been issued to the following persons: Mary H. Gorman, guardian of Susan Wood and George Wood; John F. Oliver, guardian of Wm. Lynch; Eliza Strauss, guardian of Henry Strauss; Anna T. Cornell, guardian of Sylvester Doan; Maria L. Aims, guardian of Margaret B. Aims, Edward W. Aims and Marie L. Aims; Henrietta Sabel, guardian of Charles Sabel; Joshua Cakebread, guardian of Lucy Morton, Elizabeth Morton and Wm. Morton; Susan A. M. Wilson, guardian of Wm. Seaward.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

During the past week the will of Maria C. Blydenberg, of Brooklyn, was proved before the Surrogate. Letters of administration were granted in the estates of George R. Dunworth, Angela Rapp, Sarah A. Dinsmore, Terrance Woods, John Areson, Mary Pettit and Samuel L. Sniffen, all of Brooklyn.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 27.

By Judge Jones.

Catherine H. Jerome *vs.* David Smith; motion granted, without costs. Louis Barburger *vs.* Simon Kahn; motion granted. W. B. Lawrence *vs.* J. W. Wilson; motion denied, with $10 costs. Cornelius Murphy, Administrator *vs.* Holshe et al.; the amendments may be allowed. A. J. Requier *vs.* L. W. Gilbert; motion granted, and cause referred. Mary C. Reed *vs.* A. C. Harris; motion granted on payment of $10 costs. R. Furth, Jr., &c. *vs.* T. Foster; motion granted, extra allowance of $25. O. N. Weeks *vs.* M. Doody; motion granted. J. W. Powell et al. *vs.* S. Cleland; motion granted. A. J. Mabbett *vs.* G. Daland; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 27.

By Presiding Judge Leonard.

Esther Kohn *vs.* Louis Kohn; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

By Judge Sutherland.

In the matter of the steamship *Circassian;* all the motions must be and are denied without costs to any or either of the parties, and without prejudice to any other or future action or proceeding that may be advised.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

There were but thirty-two cases for trial yesterday at the Court of Special Sessions, a light calender for Saturday. The charges were: Thirteen of petit larceny, twelve of assault and battery, one of violation of Quarantine Laws, one of violation of Excise Law, four of violation of Health Laws, and one of keeping a disorderly house.

AN UNFAITHFUL STEWARD.

Gustavus Nolano, an Italian, and steward of the vessel *Guardian*, was charged by his Captain, John Wall, with stealing a box of tobacco, part of the cargo, value $25. The Captain testified that the tobacco, which had been traced to where it was sold, bore the marks identical with those of the case from which it had been taken. Officer Caslett found the tobacco in a seamen's clothing store in South-street.

Saml. S. Dale, proprietor of the store in South-street, testified that the prisoner came to him and represented that he had an Italian friend who had some tobacco which he would dispose of cheap; he then bought one box from him at $5, and consented to pay a like price for a number of others; the others were sent by express in all, seven boxes, for which he paid Nolano $35. Justice Dowling found the prisoner guilty. He said that the crime was properly one of grand larceny, for which he was liable to be sent to State's Prison for two years, but he had consented to the charge of petit larceny being made for the stealing of one box, that his Captain might not be detained pending a trial at General Sessions. The sentence of the Court was that he be imprisoned in the Penitentary for six months and find $50.

CORNER ROWDYISM.

Robert Wilson and Jas. Gager were charged by Officer Givney with assaulting and insulting citizens as they passed them. Many citizens had complained of the conduct of these young men and others, and had appeared at the Precinct Station with marks of the ill-treatment of these corner rowdies upon them. Justice Dowling expressed his determination to put down this species of rowdyism, and sentenced the prisoners each to four months in the Penitentiary.

TEMPUS FUGIT AND MORE TOO.

John Daley, who had been wiled from the way of virtue by a syren named Lizzie Kane, charged her with robbing him of his money and his clothing. He was on his way home, and had just left the street car to reach it a few blocks off, when Lizzie, who had been in the car, also followed him, accosted him, and captured him. She brought her fish home to her net at the corner of Crosby and Grand streets. When Daley awoke in the morning he found that his coat, vest and watch were gone and Lizzie too. He valued the three former at $90. He did not name his estimate of the value of LIZZIE, but he did say that if she had contented herself with the watch and left him sufficient clothes to hide himself in from decent people's criticism he would have put up with the loss of his chronometer and with his disappointment at LIZZIE's not coming to time in the morning. Justice DOWLING wound up the case, reminding LIZZIE that she was an old hand, and couldn't expect to go around in this way without being stopped. He sentenced her to another visit to the Island of four months' duration. As the prisoner was being coaxed out by the officer she flung out of her—addressing nobody in particular—that she hoped he (Daley, of course) wouldn't die before she got back, for—here the sensitive jailer interposed by removing LIZZIE rapidly out of hearing.

ALCOHOL.

Fred. Gilz, a forlorn, besotted-looking creature, shabby-genteelly clad, was charged by Mr. Louis Paeffer, a German druggist at No. 95 First-avenue, with stealing a $2 bill from his drawer. Gilz, it appeared, is a physician without any practice to speak of but the bad one of drinking alcohol. He was at one time in the employ of Paeffer, but was discharged for indulging in the pure spirits intended for other purposes. On this occasion, as on many others since his dismissal, he had called ostensibly for a prescription. Mr. Paeffer was called from behind the counter to attend to a child who had been bitten by a dog. When thus occupied, the prisoner had put his hand in the drawer and taken out the bill, which he (complainant) had afterward identified when found upon the prisoner. Gilz, who had nothing to say for himself, was sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

A TEST CASE WITH THE HEALTH BOARD.

Thos. McNulty was charged with the violation of a health ordinance by emptying a cesspool in his yard at an improper hour. Counsel for the prisoner made a motion to have the case dismissed on the ground that the Board of Health had no right to legislate, which they did in the construction of these ordinances. Whatever rights they had were delegated to them by the Legislature, but the Legislature had no power, constitutionally, to delegate to a Health Board its own peculiar rights of law-making. Justice Dowling said he would not dismiss the case, but he would consent to send it to General Sessions, as he thought that there the law in this particular was better understood than he presumed to know it. He consented that it should be argued there by competent counsel, thus making a test case of it for future precedent.

THE DECOY DUCK SERVANT CASE.

Michael Herz, the proprietor of an intelligence office, it will be remembered was found guilty on last court day of defrauding Henry Leipman of $3 under the following circumstances, which we will repeat so as to make intelligent to the reader the sentence pronounced in the case yesterday: Herz keeps a servant's intelligence office at No. 274 East Houston-street. Mr. Leipman called there some time since for a servant, and having talked with a number of girls without finding such a one as he looked for, he was about to leave, when Herz called him back, telling him that he thought that in another room he could get him a girl to suit him. He returned with him, and, in the inner room, he was pointed out a servant, answering his views precisely. He hired her and told her to come to his place. Herz demanded $3 as his fee, which Mr. Leipman paid him. The girl came to his house but staid a short time only. She "wouldn't live with Jew," &c., &c. Mr. Lipman returned to Herz, and demanded back the $3, which Herz refused. Hence the action. As this plan of keeping a decoy duck servant maid in reserve for persons difficult to please was well exposed, all the efforts of the prisoner's counsel were unavailing to clear him of collusion in the case. He was found guilty, but sentence was suspended, an opportunity being thus given him to produce the girl to show that, as he claimed, there was no partnership between them. This he failed to do, his counsel offering a bundle of affidavits instead, one of these being, as stated, that of the woman in question. Justice DOWLING refused to hear these read on the ground that he suspended sentence that an opportunity might thus be had by the prisoner to produce the girl, and for no other reason. This he failed to do. The Court would, therefore, sentence him to ten days' confinement in the City Prison, and to pay a fine of $50.

ANOTHER LEASE OF LIFE TO NO. 3 EAST ELEVENTH-STREET.

It will be remembered that a short time since, at this Court, a young girl named Emma Wyatt was charged with keeping a disorderly house at No. 3 East Eleventh-street. She showed in evidence that she was not the proprietress, but that a Mrs. Turner, then absent in Philadelphia, was. The decision of the Court was that she return to the house, lock it up, and hand the key to the Captain of the Precinct, which order she complied with. Yesterday morning Mrs. Turner appeared in Court accompanied by her counsel, Mr. John Graham. Mr. Graham stated that Mrs. Turner came forward and voluntarily rendered herself to justice. Her case, the counsel said, was a most peculiar one. In March, '66, Mrs. Turner had been charged with keeping a disorderly house, which she denied, and employed counsel to defend her, and she now made affidavit, that the counsel had deserted her case; that he had advised her to plead guilty, and that it would be all right; that in fact she must plead guilty as he had most important business elsewhere. Thus induced, and relying upon counsel's statement that it would be all right, not knowing the result of such a plea, she had pleaded guilty, and the Court had suspended sentence in her case, thus rendering her liable to punishment at this time without trial. She had paid counsel $100 as a retaining fee, and had no intention whatever of pleading guilty, as she denied keeping a house of a disorderly character. The affidavit further stated that since Emma Hyatt had given the key to the Police Captain a quantity of the furniture had been removed to the Police Station; that she had a lease of the house, five years of which were yet unexpired, and that the furniture was worth $5,000. Counsel now asked that the key of the house and the furniture taken out of it be restored to Mrs. Turner, so that she might be permitted to let or sell the goods and lease the place. She pledged herself that if this were granted she would never subject herself to any charge of the kind complained of again. Justice Dowling, in answer to the affidavit, consented to suspend judgment and test the good faith of Mrs. Turner. He ordered that the key and the furniture be restored to her as requested.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 27.—*In Steamship Europe, for Brest and Havre*—Mrs. H. G. Cooke, Miss Kate M. Cooke, Master H. D. Cooke, Master G. F. Cooke, Master Pitt Cooke, Master Jay Cooke and two servants, Robert Phipps, Mrs. Phipps, Mrs. W. S. Huntington, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Geo. Jones, Miss Lizzie G. Jones, New-York; J. S. Holden, Baltimore, M. D.; Geo. G. Mackenzie, New-York; J. M. Niles, Mrs. Niles, Hartford, Conn.; Dexter A. Hawkins, Mrs. Hawkins, Miss Emma L. Weeks, New-York; Geo. J. Brooks, Miss Goodhue, Brattleboro, Vt.; Chas. Morgan, New-York; Prof. Joseph Pancoast, Mrs. Pancoast, Miss Bessie Pancoast, Albert Pancoast, Philadelphia, Penn.; Dr. G. L. Pancoast, Washington, D. C.; Adolphe Flamant, New-York; Constantin Bodisco, of Russian Legation; Mrs. Bodisco, Miss A. Bodisco, H. de Bodisco Scott and child, St. Petersburg, Russia; G. E. Douglas, New-York; John Lambden, Havana, Cuba; Master Edward Hen, New-York; Dr. O. Cenas, Mrs. Cenas, T. Cenas, New-Orleans, La.; George Cahen, Mrs. Cahen, New-York; C. F. Traub, Mrs. Traub, Miss L. Traub, Havana, Cuba; Armando de Velasco, Mrs. de Velasco and child, New-York; C. Morales, Porto Rico; J. Aschiman, Mrs. Aschiman, New-York; D. Praggis, Mrs. Praggis and child, New-Orleans, La.; C. Sherer, New-York; George W. Berranger, Miss Marguerite Berranger, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. S. Stal, New-York; Calisto Romero, Havana, Cuba; Louis Moulor, New-Orleans, La.; J. Marquez, Porto Rico; Paul Tissert, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. A. Hippman, Philadelphia, Penn.; Justin May, Mrs. Louise May and child, Jules May, Miss Ellen May, Miss Jennie May and servant, St. Louis, Mo.; L. de Ceballos, Mrs. de Ceballos, Havana, Cuba; S. Antoni, Mrs. Antoni, Miss Matilda Antoni, Miss Lucy Antoni, Bernard Antoni, Savannah, Georgia; Mrs. Rebecca Dougherty, Washington, D. C.; F. Kuntz, New-Orleans, La.; Pedro Valdes, Havana, Cuba; J. B. Sagerac and child, New-York; Jaoquin F. de Andrade, Madrid, Spain; Fred. Sarran, Mrs. Sarran, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Angelica Aromatavé, New-York; Robert Desparis, Mr. Desparis, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Charles Brone and child, New-Orleans, La.; J. B. Fernandez, N. Y.; B. Franceschi, Frank Piatoli, Miss Julia Piatoli, Savannah, Ga.; C. Bressand, N. Y.; V. S. Caterilla, Nicholas Font, Havana, Cuba; Hilaire Borche, two children and servant, New-Orleans, La.; Rev. M. Benoit, Paris, France; Louis Tousson, New-York; John Bernichan, Baptiste Bernichan, Charleston, S. C.; Frank Grelley, New-York; Thomas Curr, Philadelphia, Penn.; Frank Rican, Albert Rican, New-York; Mrs. A. Williams, Mrs. Cammeck, New-Orleans, La.; Abbe Rince, Paris, France; Mr. Rotge, New-York; Auguste Chemidlin, Mobile, Ala.; Thos. Desfoussi, New-York; Batiste Caballero and servant, New-Orleans, La.; L. Armenteros, Havana, Cuba; Jose M. Perez, New-York; Louis Bertin, Mrs. P. Bertin, four children and servant, Paris, France; Henry Stephenson, New-York; Manuel J. Ribero, Fernand de Vasconcellos, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Mrs. Chapuis and son, Toulouse, France; Clement Guidici, Milan, Italy; R. Thomas, Boston, Mass.

JULY 27.—*In steamship United Kingdom, for Glasgow and Liverpool*—Jas. K. Ramsdall, Brooklyn; Dr. D. L. Welling, Chas. A. Skillman, New-Jersey; A. C. Lowe, Mrs. Lowe, Miss J. M. Thomson, Master Alfred A. Duncombe, Master James F. W. Moir, Turk Island, West Indies; Dr. Pratt, Mrs. Pratt, Glasgow; Mrs. James and infant, Mrs. Sarah May and infant, Thos. Blair, Mrs. Blair, Miss Maggie Blair, B. Covey, Jas. Reid, Jas. Mackey, Mrs. Eliza McClintock and infant, Jno. McArthur, Miss Janet Sinclair, Robt. Black, James Scott, Wm. J. Morrison, Henry Pritchard, New-York; Alex. Hendrie, Chicago.

JULY 27.—*In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah*—F. Milligan, John Mullony, Rev. John Fulton, J. J. Smith, E. Herdt, Mrs. Corles, Miss Corles, John Childs, Ambrose Post, William Gifford, Charles McIntyre and lady, Wm. R. Tabor, Miss Hattie E. Coil, Miss Sarah Chipman, Thos. McDridge, Theodore T. Thompson, Albert Tisdale, Wm. O. Jennings, E. Brown, John L. Kelly, Miss Martha Carroll, H. H. Pember, Stephen Rogers, wife and child, James W. Thomas, Clara McGeorge, Miss McGeorge, Clarence Wilder, Miss Alice Ives, Geo. Fullerton, Theo. Fullerton, Geo. Dawson, Wm. Burns, M. Bacon.

JULY 27.—*In steamship City of Antwerp, for Liverpool*—Bishop McIlvane and daughter, of Ohio; Mrs. Barlow, Chicago; Misses Carrie L. and E. W. Strong, Miss Jennie Quin, Thomas W. Strong and wife, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Newton and Miss Nina Newton, J. Ryan, Philadelphia; Miss Birchall, Mr. Birchall, Carlos Dodd, Toronto; M. M. Reeve, Philadelphia; L. Maury, C. C. Lowler, Alex. Bain, Alex. Bain, Jr., Mr. Philp, Mr. Rivele, Washington; B. McMuller, Rev. J. D. Butler, Wisconsin; Mr. Walsh, wife and son, Mr. Honoham, wife, 4 children and servant, Mrs. Gen. Kirkham, 2 Misses Kirkham, A. A. Robinson, Mr. Chillander, J. Crowland, R. C. Coleman, Dr. Hutchison, Frank Hudson, England; G. H. Tilly, Frank C. Snow, Dr. Foulerton, R. W. Dean, J. Watt, Mrs. R. Foster, S. S. Reed, J. D. Reed, Mrs. C. Trapp and 2 children, Philadelphia; Bishop Gregg, Chas. E. Watkins and wife, Boston; Mr. Bain, Thos. Carr, Mr. Green, E. Adams and wife, New-York; Dr. Southkick, James Almond, R. P. Smith, G. Martini, J. Stevens and wife, C. J. Hollbacher and son, G. Arata, L. Grenig, L. Karpf, G. Quirolo and wife, Jno. S. Stanton, J. Beorio, B. O. Hill, St. Louis.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 27.—*In steamship Columbia, from Glasgow*—J. McCall, Col. Drysdale, C. B.; Mrs. Henry Houston, Mrs. J. Davis, J. Glover, Mrs. J. McNae, 2 children and servant, Miss Jack, Donald Cattnach, Mrs. Paskey, Jno. Penrose, Mrs. A. Christie and 3 children, Mrs. Seymour, Miss M. J. Paterson, Edward Hodges, wife and child, Richard Matthews, Wm. Hill, Anthony Clegg, John Wilson, Geo. Walker, and 263 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 52 | Sun sets..... 7 20 | Moon rises... 2 12
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 5 16 | Gov. Island. 6 05 | Hell Gate... 7 23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, July 27.

Cleared.

Steamships Virginia, (Br.,) Prowse, Liverpool, Nat. Steam Nav. Co.; Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary; City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; E. C. Knight, Dentz, Alexandria, Jas. Hand; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Gen. Grant, Holmes, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Valley City, Tomlin, Alexandria, J. Hand; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan; Raleigh, Marshman, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Steamers Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Key West, Rudolf, Boston, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; Alice Riggs, Baker, Baracoa, J. Lorillard.

Ships J. O. Baker, Miller, Leghorn, J. O. Baker & Co.; Sir John Lawrence, (Hamb.,) Lenz, Hamburg, Sloman & Eyde.

Barks Sir G. F. Seymour, (Br.,) Watlington, Demerara, F. W. Whitney; Hairtoon, King, Sligo, G. F. Bulley; Anton Gunther, (Brem.,) Littlosson, Bremen, Louis Meyer; Kennebec, Minot, Salem, Brockway & Baker.

Brigs Gonil Marshall, Thomps, St. John and Ponce, P. R., S. Michelene; Rosetta, (Br.,) Fleme, Picton, G. H. Brewer; Saxon, (Br.,) Syherrick, St. John's, N. F., M. E. Greene & Currie; Nellie Antrim, Wallace, Nuevitas, W. Ray; Nellie Gay, Gay, Jacksonville, W. Ray; M. Louise Miller, Leighton, Bridgeport, C. B., Simpson & Clapp.

Schooners Belem, (Braz.,) da Motla, Para, C. Ludmann & Co.; D. Eddy, Hopkins, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Kate Wentworth, Adams, Georgetown, D. C., Miller & Houghton; Paragon, Shute, Boston, R. P. Buck & Co.; Magnolia, Rockwell, Norfolk, Va.; A. Middleton, Jr., Ames, Elizabethport, G. N. Stranahan; Ceresco, Smith, Braintree, Mass., Jed Frye & Co; Wide World, Helgrith, Jacksonville, J. Smith & Co.; Queen of the West, Beatty, Wilmington, N. C., N. L. McCready & Co; J. B. Knowels, Lott, Savannah, G. G. Young & Co.

Sloops Fred Brown, Wrightman, Providence, G. N. Stranahan; Emily, Allen, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Augusta, Murray, Philadelphia.

Steamship Columbia, (Br.,) Carnaghan, Glasgow July 14, via Lough Foyle 14, with mdse. and 300 passengers to Francis Macdonald & Co. Had moderate westerly winds throughout the passage, and thick weather from Cape Race. 26th inst., 50 miles W. of Nantucket, spoke Prussian bark Aristides, from Bremen for New-York.

Steamship Gen. McCallum, Rogers, Wilmington, N. C., July 24, with naval stores and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Ship B. S. Kimball, Dearborn, Liverpool June 9, with coal to Dearborn Bros. Was 7 ds. in the Channel. Has had heavy weather the entire passage, and been 17 ds. W. of the Banks with westerly winds and calms. Took a pilot off Fire Island, from boat Nettle, No. 20.

Bark Stella, Steengrafe, of and from Bremen 40 ds., with mdse. and 354 passengers to H. Koop & Co.

Bark Sowa, Kuhn, of and from Bremen 53 ds., in ballast and 189 passengers to Louis Meyer.

Bark Olbers, Deike, of and from Bremen 48 ds., with mdse. and 373 passengers to Chas. Luling & Co. Had 1 birth and 3 deaths among the passengers.

Brig Jessie Rhynas, (of Camden, Me.,) Pendleton, Glace Bay 14 ds., with coal to Walsh & Carver.

Schr. Edith, (of New-Haven,) Wheeler, Newcastle 47 ds., with mdse. to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. Margaret Ann, (Br.,) Welpley, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber, &c., to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. J. D. Ingraham, Dickinson, Hartford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Daniel Chase, Mitchell, Charleston, S. C., 11 ds., with timber to master.

Schr. Diadem, Benjamin, Newport.
Schr. G. L. Bearse, Boston.
Schr. Veranda, Ponds, New-Haven.
Schr. F. Pierce, Hodgdon, New-Haven.
Schr. Mary Jane, Cropper, Norfolk.
Schr. Franklin Bell, Brewster, Beaufort, N. C.

Sailed.

Steamships Niagara, Atlantic, United Kingdom, Allemannia, Europe, City of Antwerp, Virginia, Raleigh, Champion, Saragossa, Gen. Grant, San Salvador, Valley City, E. C. Knight.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 27—Arr. steamers Norman, from Philadelphia; Ashland, from New-York; barks Guiona, from Gottenburg; Lavinia, from Baltimore; brig Snow Bird, Matanzas; schr. F. L. Porter, from Cape de Verd Islands.

CHARLESTON, July 27—Sld. steamers Falcon, Baltimore; Manhattan, New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 25—Arr. schrs. E. R. Richardson, Philadelphia, for Boston; Keokuk, do. do.; Wm. Oper, Comfort, Philadelphia, for Cohasset; S. S. Lee, Medford, for Philadelphia; Lucy D. Higgins, Richmond, Me., for Richmond, Va.; Ida F. Wheeler, Cummings, Portland, for Baltimore; E. H. Nash, Perry, Addison, Me., for New-York; Hannah Staples, Stoakton, for Boston; brigs Fanny Butler, Butler, Philadelphia, for Bangor; H. N. Miller, Barret, Boston, for New-York; Jonathan May, Neal, do., for Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 27—Sld. steamers Frances, Baltimore; Fairbanks, New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The steamers Kankakee and Ashuelot, formerly in the Revenue service, have cleared for Hong Kong.

The steamer Alice Riggs, (yacht,) has also cleared for Baracoa.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 27.—The pilot-boat at the Capes, on the 24th, spoke the brig Lizzie Daniels, from Baltimore for Boston; schrs. Patten, for Baltimore; David Currie, from Portland, Me., for Baltimore; Dearborn, 16 ds. from Porto Rico for Baltimore. 25th, schr. Western Star, from Portland, Me., for Baltimore; schr. Edward Kidder, from Boston for Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

Carrie Wright—bark, from Liverpool for St. John's, June 29, lat. 43 9, lon. 36 52.

Lizzie M. Merrill—brig, from Port Talbot for New-York, June 22, lat. 46 46, lon. 24 17.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French note paper (5 quires) for $1, stamped.

OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 260, July 27, 1867.
23, 41, 36, 49, 51, 46, 45, 30, 19, 31, 24.

GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 261, July 27, 1867.
71, 28, 13, 62, 33, 67, 58, 64, 15, 39, 73, 60.

SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 270, July 27, 1867.
52, 56, 45, 31, 42, 50, 15, 54, 71, 29, 27.

SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 271, July 27, 1867.
64, 15, 38, 57, 47, 21, 14, 19, 46, 76, 72, 52.

W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.

The drawing of Class "E," on the Havana plan—capital prize $50,000—will take place on Aug. 21, 1867. Tickets $12, $6, $3, $1 50. Circulars sent and all orders immediately attended to by addressing
McINTIRE & CO.,
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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 453, July 27, 1867.
44, 12, 54, 17, 7, 47, 63, 24, 29, 26, 70, 51, 25.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 454, July 27, 1867.
76, 71, 66, 74, 37, 32, 5, 12, 69, 60, 67, 31, 26.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 377, July 27, 1867.
13, 74, 42, 54, 32, 69, 12, 41, 7, 53, 28, 73, 46.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 378, July 27, 1867.
47, 72, 17, 45, 29, 70, 60, 24, 8, 75, 49, 40, 16.

Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

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